

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: High, 54; Low, 41 (45-46). Tomorrow: Partly sunny, 50-55 (45-50). LONDON: Dry, sunny, 50-55 (45-50). Tomorrow: Partly sunny, 50-55 (45-50). CHANDEL: Light, 50-55 (45-50). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 50-55 (45-50). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 50-55 (45-50). YOKO: Partly cloudy, 50-55 (45-50). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 50-55 (45-50). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	.....	1.00	Switzerland	.....	1.00
Belgium	.....	1.00	Denmark	.....	1.00
France	.....	1.00	Germany	.....	1.00
Great Britain	.....	1.00	Greece	.....	1.00
Ireland	.....	1.00	Italy	.....	1.00
Japan	.....	1.00	Netherlands	.....	1.00
Portugal	.....	1.00	Spain	.....	1.00
Sweden	1.00	Switzerland	1.00
Turkey	1.00	U.S. Military	1.00
Yugoslavia	1.00			

No. 27,294

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PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1970

Established 1887



BROKEN SPAN—Rescue workers try to free the men trapped under the collapsed section of Melbourne's Westgate Bridge, which fell on top of workers' huts. At least 32 persons were killed. Story on Page 4.

Vietnam Reds Reiterate Rejection Of Nixon Peace Bid at Paris Talks

By Anatole Shub
PARIS, Oct. 15 (WP)—Vietnam Communists at the Paris peace talks today made clear their "firm, total and categorical" rejection of President Nixon's five-point peace proposal, which they termed "extremely absurd" and "perfidious maneuvers."

The chief U.S. negotiator, David E. Bruce, replied that the Communist position at the 88th session of the deadlocked talks was "negative" and "intransigent," but that the United States would pursue the negotiations. "We prefer not to take their comments as a final position," Mr. Bruce told newsmen after the six-hour session.

However, questioned by newsmen, Mr. Bruce noted that he "was not one of those (U.S.) officials who had expressed optimism about the Communist stance, and stressed that he personally had 'never said I believed they might change their position.'"

Administration officials in Washington have expressed the belief in the last few days that the Communists' rejection of the Nixon proposals was not final. But Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong foreign minister, declared at the session: "Let the American delegate save himself the useless trouble of praising the so-called peace initiative of Mr. Nixon, which we have criticized and rejected." She described Mr. Bruce's efforts at the session to rebut Communist criticism as "insolent calumnies."

In Washington, the White House expressed belief today that North Vietnam "should and will continue to examine" President Nixon's Indochina peace plan. United Press International reported that the United States intends to keep the Nixon proposals before the Paris peace talks as a basis for getting the Vietnam discussions off dead center.

[The White House spokesman described North Vietnam's heated rejection of the peace package as "the other side's traditional bargaining technique of rejecting our proposals immediately."]

Later, Viet Cong press spokesman Duong Dinh Thao charged that Mr. Bruce, "like certain White House and State Department officials, is trying to make believe that we have not rejected" the Nixon proposals. Mr. Thao said that the Communists would "unmask" this "perfidious maneuver" (a term he also applied to the President's proposals themselves).

Nguyen Thanh Le, the North Vietnamese spokesman, evoked the Little Red Riding Hood fable and compared Mr. Nixon to the wolf which disguised itself as a grandmother. Asked whether this was Hanoi's final position, he replied: "As far as the five points of Mr. Nixon are concerned, our rejection is firm, total and categorical." He said there was "absolutely nothing interesting" in Mr. Nixon's Oct. 13 speech presenting the five-point plan.

At the conference itself, North Vietnamese delegate Xuan Thuy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)

Ottawa Sends Army Troops Into Montreal

MONTREAL, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Canadian troops began moving into Montreal today while, in the federal capital of Ottawa, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau told the House of Commons that he had cancelled his long-planned trip to the Soviet Union.

The army troops coming into Montreal, already in the grip of the tightest security measures since World War II, will guard public buildings and protect the city's population. They were sent in at the request of Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa after an urgent meeting of the provincial cabinet.

Sources close to the Quebec separatist movement expressed anger at the move and said it was likely to give a new political dimension to the crisis caused by the kidnappings of British trade commissioner James Cross and Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte.

Meanwhile, Robert Lemieux, the lawyer representing separatists, claimed today that the Quebec government had discovered where kidnapped Mr. Laporte is being held. Speaking at a press conference, he said a Montreal businessman close to the Liberal party of Premier Bourassa had told him that the government was now waiting to discover where Mr. Cross was being detained before launching a police operation.

In announcing the cancellation of his Soviet trip, Mr. Trudeau did not give any reason, but it was clear that it was due to the crisis arising from the kidnappings and the ransom demands of the Quebec Liberation Front. His trip was to have begun on Monday.

Meanwhile, political tension rose here today as a number of leading Quebec citizens urged the provincial government to give in to the demands of the kidnappers, the separatist Quebec Liberation Front.

The front has demanded, among other things, that the government should free 23 "political prisoners" and fly them either to Cuba or to Algeria together with a ransom of \$500,000 in gold, in return for the lives of their two hostages.

Rene Levesque, leader of the Separatist party (Parti Quebecois), which polled 25 percent of the votes in the last provincial election, said in a statement today that further delays in releasing the prisoners would harm "the honor and dignity of all Quebecers."

The statement also was signed by Claude Ryan, publisher of the French-language daily, Le Devoir.

Russian Peace Plan Asks 2-Phase Israeli Pullout

Withdrawal's Timing Is Key; U.S. Assailed

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (NYT)—The Soviet Union today made public its latest plan for a Middle East settlement. It would include the recognition by all sides of a formal "state of peace" even while Israeli forces continue to occupy some Arab territory.

Previously, Moscow had insisted on a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied lands before a legally-recognized end to the Israeli-Arab confrontation could be declared.

Western diplomats said that the newest Russian peace initiative—including the provision for a "state of peace" after a preliminary Israeli withdrawal—had been proposed privately to the United States, Britain and France at a Big Four meeting at the United Nations last June.

But in recent months, the Russian plan had been overshadowed by efforts to implement the American initiative, proposed by Secretary of State William F. Rogers at about the same time and given Russian support.

The Rogers plan, less comprehensive than the Russian package, provided for a 90-day cease-fire between Israel and its Egyptian and Jordanian enemies, to be accompanied by indirect peace talks under UN special mediator Gunnar Jarring. The cease-fire is still in effect, but peace efforts have been stymied because of Israel's boycott of the Jarring talks.

Israel has said it would not take part in the talks until Egypt rectified alleged violations of the cease-fire standstill. Israel, together with the United States, has charged that Egypt and its Russian advisers have moved new anti-aircraft SAM-3 missiles into the standstill zone on the Suez Canal.

Publication of the Russian proposals in Pravda, the Communist party paper, apparently was meant as a signal to all parties, including the Arab states, that the Soviet Union was still actively seeking a negotiated settlement. Diplomats said they thought (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7.)



YES OR NO—Acting President Anwar Sadat called his ballot in the Egyptian presidential referendum. Voters could mark their ballots yes or no. Story on Page 2.

U.S. May Accept Palestinian State

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco, a major architect of the U.S. cease-fire plan, today belittled as "sour wine in an old bottle" the most recent version of a Russian peace plan for the Middle East, published in Pravda today.

His judgment that there was nothing new in it was echoed later by a State Department spokesman who declined, under questioning, to speculate why the Russians would raise an old-hat peace plan at this time.

"I hope that we can hear something which is more forthcoming in the days ahead than the Moscow proposal," said Mr. Sisco in an NBC television interview. He noted that Secretary of State William F. Rogers, who this evening meets with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad at the UN, will be conferring tomorrow with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

[The UPI reported that the United States today opened the door for possible creation of a Palestinian state in the Middle East. It said that State Department spokesman John F. King stated that "the Palestinians will have to be a partner in the peace and their legitimate interests and aspirations will have to be considered in any such peace settlement."]

[In answer to a question on a Palestinian entity, UPI said, Mr. King read a prepared statement saying, "We have no preconceived ideas about what form Palestinian participation might take. We do note that more and more Palesti-

Baltimore Tops Cincinnati To Win Series in 5 Games

The Baltimore Orioles, who failed in their championship quest last year, yesterday won the World Series when they defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 3-2. The triumph was Baltimore's fourth in five games in the best-of-seven series.

The Orioles again had to come from behind to take yesterday's game in Baltimore as starter Mike Cuellar was tagged for three first-inning runs. But he shut out the Reds the rest of the way and the Baltimore bats took over.

Every batter in the Orioles' lineup with the exception of Cuellar had at least one hit and Frank Robinson and Merv Rettenmund each had a homer.

Last year, the Orioles were Series casualties of the New York Mets. Details on Page 13.

U.S. Moves Into Rail Business

By Marjorie Hunter
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT)—Congress voted yesterday to create and partly finance a private corporation to operate the nation's rapidly dwindling railroad passenger service.

A bill described as "emergency legislation" cleared the Senate and the House by voice vote and was rushed to the White House.

The new legislation stops just short of nationalizing the passenger trains—a move that has been suggested in some quarters in recent years.

The bill would establish a private, profit-making National Railroad Passenger Corporation to take over and run intercity passenger trains in areas of high-density travel.

Railroads would have until next day 1 to sign contracts under which the corporation would take over their passenger operations, railroads failing to do so would be required to continue operating their passenger trains for at least five years.

In return for being relieved of operating passenger trains, a railroad would contribute a designated amount in cash or equipment to the corporation and would have the choice of taking stock in the corporation or receiving an income write-off as compensation.

Loans Authorized
The legislation authorizes a federal grant of \$40 million to help a corporation get started. It also authorizes guaranteed federal loans of up to \$100 million to the corporation to finance improvements and up to \$300 million in guaranteed federal loans to railroads for contributions to the corporation.

Sponsors of the legislation emphasized that it would not create nationwide rail passenger network such as once existed. Instead, they said, it would merely prevent "complete abandonment" of rail passenger service along specific corridors.

The Department of Transportation said recently that the rail

passenger deficit in 1969 totaled about \$200 million.

Thomas M. Goodfellow, president of the Association of American Railroads, said after yesterday's vote: "The railroad industry has this enlightened approach and stands ready to work closely with the new corporation."

The corporation is to be managed by a 15-member board of directors. Eight would be appointed by the President, three by railroads holding common stock in the corporation, and four by preferred stockholders.

Atlantic Line Liquidation
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Atlantic Coast Line, one of the leading railroad systems serving the Southeastern states, said today that directors have authorized the liquidation of the company and termination of its corporate existence, subject to stockholder approval.

Passenger business accounted for less than 10 percent of the company's revenues.

A special stockholders meeting will be held Jan. 15 to act on the proposal. No further details were given.

Last March, Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Coastline Industries called off merger talks. Atlantic Coast Line's holdings include 1.3 million shares, or 15 percent of Seaboard common.

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Soviet Passport To West Now Costs \$440

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Beginning this month, the passport fee for Soviet citizens going to capitalist countries is increased tenfold to 400 rubles (\$440), travel agencies reported today.

The fee used to be 40 rubles (\$44) and it remains the same for those going to Communist countries.

More than one million Soviet citizens will have traveled abroad in 1970 by the year's end, most of them to Communist countries. Those going to the West are usually on government business, are prosperous or have relatives abroad paying the travel costs. Soviet sources said.

Plane Lands in Turkey 2 Men Hijack Soviet Airliner; Stewardess Slain, 3 Wounded

ISTANBUL, Oct. 15 (UPI)—A Lithuanian truck driver and his teen-age son, carrying rifles, pistols and hand grenades, hijacked a Soviet airliner to Turkey today, killing a stewardess and seriously wounding the pilot, radio operator and an unidentified passenger.

Turkish police said the two men forced the plane, an An-24 twin-engine turboprop on a domestic flight, to land at Trabzon on the Black Sea coast of northern Turkey.

The hijackers, identified as Brazinkas Korejevo, 46, and his son, Algirdas, 18, Lithuanians living in Uzbekistan, a central Asian Soviet republic, requested political asylum after the plane landed. They were arrested, according to a Turkish police spokesman.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry statement later said the two men would be charged with "homicide, carrying arms, armed assault and inflicting injuries to three persons."

The co-pilot of the plane, which the Soviet news agency, Tass, said was carrying 51 persons on a domestic flight from Samuil to Sukhumi, said that the hijackers broke into the pilot's cabin shortly after the 0830 GMT takeoff. They brandished weapons and gave a printed message to the pilot.

"It said: 'Don't move. Don't operate the radio and fly the plane in the direction we tell you,'" the co-pilot, who was not immediately identified, said.

"The captain (Valery Adeyev) then started a series of air acrobatics to make the hijackers lose their balance but they fired their guns anyway," the co-pilot said.

One bullet hit Nadejda Kurchenko, a 21-year-old Ukrainian stewardess, just below the heart. Other shots wounded Capt. Adeyev, Georgi Chaprakov, the radio operator, and an unidentified passenger, the co-pilot said.

"At that point, seeing there was no way out, I grabbed the controls and did what the pirates told me," the co-pilot said.

The plane landed at Trabzon at 1010 GMT, firing off flares for emergency landing clearance.

Turkish officials said Capt. Adeyev was "improving" after (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.)

3 From U.K., Sweden, U.S. Share Nobel Medicine Prize

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15 (AP)—The 1970 Nobel Prize for Medicine today was awarded jointly to Sir Bernard Katz of London, Prof. Ulf Von Euler of Stockholm and Dr. Julius Axelrod of Bethesda, Md., for their discoveries concerning the humoral transmitters in the nerve terminals and the mechanisms for their storage, release and inactivation.

The work of the scientists shed light on the metabolic route by which the body carries intravenously administered drugs, and how the drugs affect the nervous system.

The three scientists share the 400,000 crowns (about \$80,000) prize for work that has given answers to questions of fundamental importance for the understanding of the mechanism behind the transmission between the nerve cells.

Sir Bernard, 69, born in Leipzig, Germany, in 1911, is professor of biophysics at University College in London, England.

The American recipient, Dr. Axelrod, 58, is chief of the pharmacology section of the



Sir Bernard Katz
National Institute of Mental Health at Bethesda.



Prof. Ulf Von Euler
University in 1955. He is a specialist in the field of biochemical mechanism of drug and hormone actions and glandular research. The scientist is blind in one eye as a result of a laboratory accident 35 years ago when a bottle of ammonia blew up in his face.



Dr. Julius Axelrod
Rockville, was at the dentist's when word was received of the Nobel award. "I am overwhelmed," he said. "My work is everything I enjoy doing." He said he plans nothing special with the award money at this time.

Dr. Axelrod joined the National Institute of Mental Health in 1954 after five years with the National Institutes of Health. He is married and has two children.

Sir Bernard became a medical doctor in Leipzig in 1934, went to England because of Nazi persecution of Jews before World War II and received a Ph.D. in London in 1938 and became a doctor of science in 1943. He was a Carnegie Research Fellow in Sydney, Australia, 1939-42, served with the Australian Air Force, 1942-45, and returned to London after the war, settling at University College in London. He has been professor of biophysics there since 1952. Since 1968 he has also been secretary of the Royal Society.

False Alarm?
[At Berkeley, Calif., Reuters reported Sir Bernard said here that his first reaction to the news was to wonder "whether it wasn't a false alarm." But he was quickly reassured by the dean of the graduate division of the University of California (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7.)

Heath Creates 2 Ministries, For Environment, Industry

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, Oct. 15 (NYT)—Prime Minister Edward Heath shifted the British government's structure today, creating a large new ministry for the environment and one for trade and industry.

The two new super-departments cover five former ministries. Mr. Heath announced other steps to tighten control of public spending and scrutinize proposed future projects.

One general aim was "less government"—the slogan the new Conservative prime minister has used to define his outlook. He has said industry and individuals must do more for themselves and rely less on public help.

But the protection of human sur-

Phase 4 of Vietnam Pullout Reportedly Exceeds Its Goal

SAIGON, Oct. 15 (UPI)—U.S. spokesmen today announced official completion of President Nixon's phase-four troop-withdrawal program and the U.S. Air Force com-

pleted its withdrawal from the Tuy Hoa Air Base in central South Vietnam.

Military sources said the new withdrawal actually exceeded Mr. Nixon's goal of a reduction of U.S. military strength to 284,000 men by the beginning of this week. But they said official figures of how far the goal had been passed would not be available until next Monday.

The phase-four program was aimed at withdrawal of 50,000 troops between May and mid-October, reducing the total of American servicemen in Vietnam from 434,000 last spring. Mr. Nixon said earlier this week a reduction of another 40,000 would be made by Christmas.

Military spokesmen in both Cambodia and Vietnam reported light battle action today, but Viet Cong guerrillas set off a bomb that blew out the windows of an apartment house occupied by U.S. civilian workers here today. There were no injuries.

Communiqué from Phnom Penh said the Cambodian military command sees the current lull in fighting as a possible prelude to a new offensive as monsoon rains subside.

Among the American outposts shelled overnight were a unit of the 101st Airborne Brigade 19 miles northwest of Da Nang and a position of the 1st Marine Division, 12 miles southwest of Da Nang. Specific casualties at each camp were not listed for security reasons.

U.S. Air Force B-52 bombers again concentrated their raids against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, military sources said. There have been no B-52 missions in Vietnam for five days as the bombers flew raids against guerrilla supply routes.

Arrived From Saigon

Mr. Ky, accompanied by his wife, arrived here this morning by air from Saigon and flew to Paris after the audience where he is scheduled to spend a few days before proceeding to New York to attend the UN General Assembly.

Pope Paul and Mr. Ky conferred in French without interpreters in the pontiff's private library.

A South Vietnamese Embassy spokesman said afterward that they had talked about the activities of Roman Catholic missions in South Vietnam and international problems.

Italian newspapers speculated today that the pontiff may stop over briefly in Saigon during his trip to the Philippines and Australia late in November and early in December.

However, a Vatican official stated that no decision on stopovers or sidetrips during the Pope's forthcoming journey had yet been taken.

The daily list of papal audiences, issued by the Vatican press office, omitted any mention today of Mr. Ky's visit. This was taken to mean that the Vatican considered it as an unofficial event whose importance should not be overrated.

Ky Received By Pope in Vatican Talk

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Oct. 15 (NYT)—South Vietnamese vice-president, Nguyen Cao Ky, had a 15-minute audience with Pope Paul VI today which had not been previously announced and was shorn of official protocol.

Well-placed sources in the Vatican said the pontiff and Mr. Ky were believed to have discussed President Nixon's plan for an internationally supervised truce in Indochina and a wide range of other topics.

The sources noted that Mr. Ky had asked for an audience after he had been named a special delegate of his government to the peace talks with the Vietnamese Communists in Paris almost two years ago.

However, the Vatican seemed to be in no hurry to arrange an audience.

The vice-president, who is usually identified with a hard line toward Hanoi and the Viet Cong, comes from a Buddhist family, but professes no strong religious convictions.

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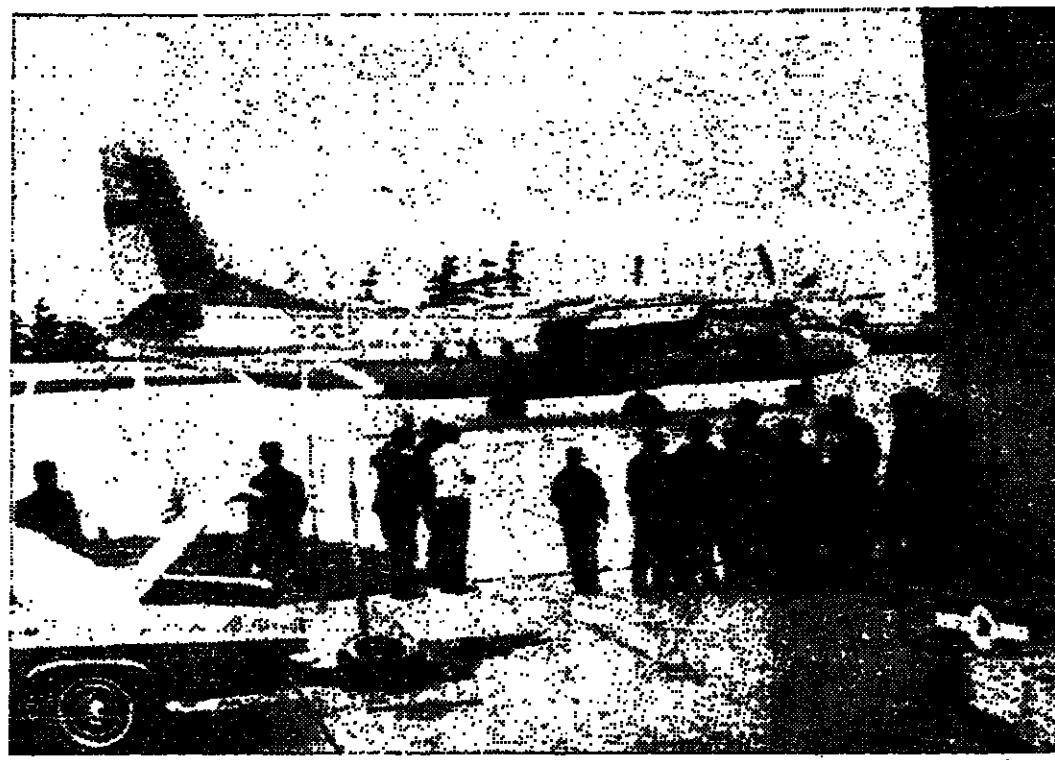
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The hijacked Soviet An-24 airliner awaiting release at Trabzon airport.

UN Told Africans May Go Red If West Sells Arms to Pretoria

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 15 (UPI)—President Julius Nyerere, of Tanzania, warned Western powers today that the continued sale of arms to South Africa will turn African countries into allies of the Communists.

He also told the General Assembly that an appropriate way of celebrating the UN's 25th anniversary would be to seat mainland China.

"There comes a time when we only make ourselves ridiculous by refusing to face the facts of change—whether we like that change or not," he said.

Mr. Nyerere's comments were aimed mainly at deterring Britain from resuming the sale of naval supplies to South Africa, but he also hit France with the harshest criticism heard so far of its defiance of the Security Council arms embargo. In addition, he hit indirectly at the United States for increasing foreign investment in South Africa.

A Western diplomat described his speech, which pleaded for understanding of the role of the African "freedom fighters" against South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia, as "a magnificent statement of the impotence in Africa about the developments in southern Africa."

Noting that many French-speaking countries have been reluctant to criticize Paris for continuing to provide arms to South Africa, Mr. Nyerere charged that "to France, the obligations of friendship and peace grow only one way."

Also in the assembly today, President Charles Helou of Lebanon introduced the Middle East question, contending that continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories was a threat to the future of the United Nations.

The Middle East also figured in other discussions here, notably that of late afternoon between Secretary of State William Rogers and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad. The two reportedly were seeking some means by which peace talks could be resumed through UN Middle East representative Gunnar Jarring.

Working Dinner

Mr. Riad's reaction was expected to give some clue to the attitude of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who will be Mr. Rogers' guest at a working dinner tomorrow. The United States is reportedly seeking some "reconciliation" of Soviet-Egyptian violations of the military standstill that would amount to less than total withdrawal of missiles from the prohibited zone.

Egypt has formally asked for a General Assembly debate on the Middle East starting Oct. 26. Some Western powers as well as Israel fear that if this actually takes place, it may further freeze negotiations and make impossible further talks through Mr. Jarring.

Secretary-General U Thant hopes to focus the issue in a dinner for the Big Four foreign ministers—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—planned for Oct. 23.

Separately, members of the 15-nation Security Council plan a closed meeting at the foreign minister level next week in accordance with a resolution passed last summer endorsing such broad discussions on a periodic basis.

In another speech today, Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo expressed new hope for a peaceful solution to the dispute with Britain over Gibraltar. He described Spain's role in Latin America as that of "the most generous decolonizer in history."

On TV today, Mr. Sisco accused the Soviet Union of failing to honor the military standstill agreement on the Suez Canal.

They and Israel through negotiations will have to determine what might emerge in any peaceful political settlement, UPT reported.

In a background briefing Oct. 5, a high official, who insisted on anonymity, said that any Palestinian state would have to result from Israeli peace talks and would not be created through any scheme devised by Washington. The official said, however, that one possibility for such a state would be a combination of the (now Israeli-occupied) West Bank and Gaza Strip territories.

Officials acknowledged today, UPT said, that the U.S. statement on a possible Palestinian state was a bid for Palestinian Arab support for a peace settlement.

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President Nixon trying his nose at pet sniffing.

Hashish-Sniffing Dog Turns Up A Surprise at White House Test

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Kishi, a German shepherd dog who sniffs out narcotics for customs agents, surprised one of the White House demonstrators yesterday when he identified the "planted" marijuana during a White House demonstration.

But he surprised everybody, even his handlers, when he found a package of hashish that nobody knew was there.

With President Nixon and a group of broadcasting executives watching, the customs service lined up about 30 parcels on the White House lawn. One was a "plant"—a double-wrapped brick of marijuana. The others were taken at random from unprocessed packages received from foreign countries at the District of Columbia post office.

Kishi started down the line, his leash held by handler Harold Witt of San Francisco. He quickly sniffed out the marijuana "plant" and then, to the consternation of his handlers, began to sniff at a second package. The customs men soon opened it. Inside the "random" package, they found a candle about eight inches long and four inches thick. Scrapping away the wax, they found six or seven ounces of hashish. The package was mailed from Madrid, the surprised customs officials said.

Agnew Says Humphrey Is A 'Turncoat'

Misquotes a Remark Made About Johnson

By William Chapman

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 15 (UPI)—Vice-President Agnew accused former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey today of committing the "political turncoat act of the year" in a remark he made about former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. Agnew, in a speech to Republicans here, referred to a magazine interview in which Mr. Humphrey said of his role in the 1968 Democratic convention: "I had a President who was absolutely paranoid about the war in Vietnam."

Mr. Agnew used the quotation somewhat out of context in a digression from his regular text. In his first strong attack on Mr. Humphrey this year, he said, "When Mr. Humphrey says that in 1970 he viciously and personally attacks a man without whom he would never have been a Vice-President nor a presidential candidate."

The Vice-President also strongly praised Florida Gov. Claude Kirk as a man who has focused attention on the issue of school busing and racial integration. Last April, in defiance of a federal court order, Gov. Kirk seized control of the Manatee County school system in a vain attempt to thwart a court-ordered school busing desegregation plan.

Unusual Vigor

Mr. Agnew generally has left Mr. Humphrey alone in his recurring criticism of liberal Democrats, but today he zeroed in with unusual vigor.

He misquoted his speech, quoting Mr. Humphrey as saying that one of the reasons he "filed" in 1968 was because he had a "paranoid" President. That left the impression Mr. Humphrey had said he decided to run for President to counter Mr. Johnson's position on the war.

Kishi explained later that Mr. Agnew meant to quote Mr. Humphrey as saying it was one of the reasons he "filed" in 1968. That seemed to mean that Mr. Humphrey was blaming his loss that year on Mr. Johnson and the war.

Neither word fits the context of the New York Times Magazine article in which Mr. Humphrey was quoted. He was asked in the interview why he did not take a position different from his President's during the 1968 convention.

In response, Mr. Humphrey recounted the adverse conditions he faced, saying:

"I had the South against me, always have, but very serious this time. I had the ADA [Americans for Democratic Action], all my regular liberal supporters against me. I had a President who was absolutely paranoid about the war. Beyond his ego, which we all know about, which he certainly had, which any man does have who is President. But beyond that you've got to remember he had two sons-in-law who were over there. Why, anybody who said the slightest thing to him about change in Vietnam, why, my Lord."

A spokesman for Mr. Humphrey, who is running for the Senate in Minnesota, said the former Vice-President would have no comment on Mr. Agnew's remarks.

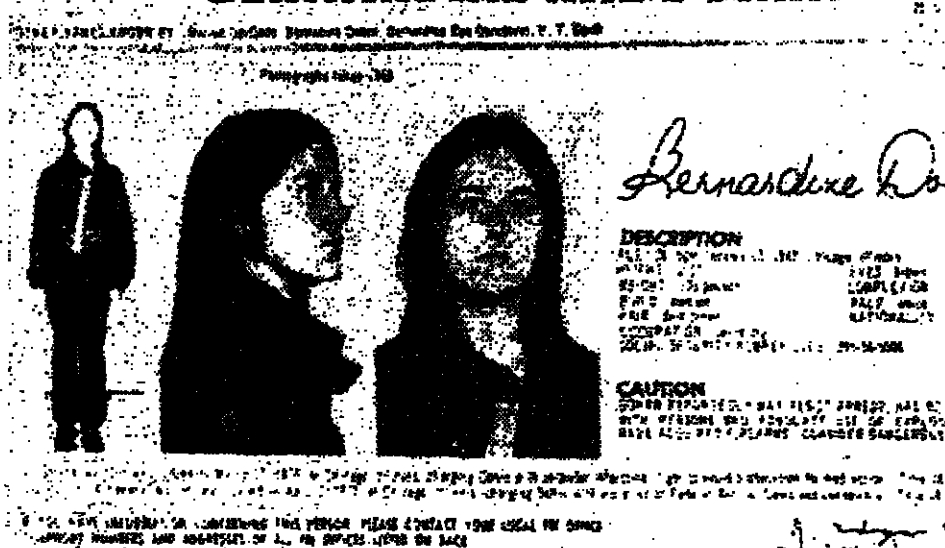
Space Shuttle Flies Past Sound Barrier in Calif.

EDWARDS AFB, Calif., Oct. 15 (UPI)—A prototype of a future spaceship which would shuttle men and supplies between the earth and orbiting space stations was faster than the speed of sound for the first time yesterday.

The X-24 lifting body, which resembles an upside-down bathtub in flight, reached a top speed of 750 miles an hour or about 1.15 times the speed of sound. The craft has no wings and is designed to maneuver in space and in the atmosphere.

The X-24, one of three prototypes under development, was launched from a B-52 mother ship at 45,000 feet near Palmdale, Calif. John Nanke, a civilian research pilot, ignited four chambers of the rocket engine and began climbing. After reaching the top speed, he shut down the rocket engine and maneuvered the craft to a landing in a dry lake in the desert near here.

WANTED BY FBI BERNARDINE RAE DOHRN



FBI poster for Bernardine Rae Dohrn, who joined "most wanted" list yesterday.

2d Girl Militant Put on FBI List

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—The FBI yesterday added another girl militant to its list of "ten most wanted fugitives" in place of murder suspect Angela Davis, who was arrested in New York Tuesday night.

She is Bernardine Rae Dohrn, a pretty 28-year-old college graduate, described by the FBI as a self-styled Communist revolutionary.

The FBI said that Miss Dohrn is a reputed underground leader of the extremist Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society. Charges against her include conspiring to transport explosives with intention to injure persons or destroy buildings and possession of firearms and destructive devices, including dynamite.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell issued a temporary restraining order Tuesday against publication of the list. He indicated he might later make it a permanent order.

Mr. Ichord said such a court order would lead to "a tyranny of the judiciary." He called it an example of "blatant disregard" of Congress's freedom to debate and report on issues.

Judge Gesell said his concern was whether publication of the report would infringe on the constitutional rights of radical, militant or Communist-oriented groups or persons who have provided public support for such groups.

"Apparently we have reached a point," Mr. Ichord told the House, "where radical speakers enjoy the right of free speech but that right does not extend to the House of Representatives."

He said Judge Gesell's order was indirect—not enjoining the House report itself, but enjoining the public printer from publishing it for the public.

Chairman John H. Dent, D. Pa., of the Joint House-Senate Committee on Printing, assured Mr. Ichord the committee will order the report printed.

Mr. Ichord said the report was prompted by a comment of William Kunstler, lawyer for the Chicago Seven, whom he quoted as saying earlier this year: "We raise most of the money for our movement through speaking appearances."

The report says 69 speakers, which it names, were paid \$108,242 for 155 speeches in the last two years at 134 campuses surveyed by the committee. The campuses represent 3.2 percent of all U.S. colleges and universities, the report says. It concludes:

"The Congress and the people of the United States have a right to conclude that the campus speaking circuit is certainly the source of significant financing for the promoters of disorderly and revolutionary activity among students."

"Speaking appearances are not only revenue-producing but afford a forum where the radicalization process may be continually expanded."

The committee said it sent

questionnaires to 179 campuses, of which 45 did not return them and seven refused to cooperate on ideological grounds.

The 155 speeches by the 69 people identified as radicals or their supporters were among 1,411 speeches reported by the 134 cooperating campuses.

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Congressman, Judge Dispute Report on Campus Radicals

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Rep. Richard H. Ichord, D. Mo., over a judge's opposition, filed a report yesterday on campus speeches by 69 persons identified as radicals or their supporters. Mr. Ichord acted in his capacity as chairman of the House Internal Security Committee.

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U.S. Puts Congress, Others In Capital on a 'Kidnap Alert'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—A kidnap alert has been ordered in the upper levels of government, including Congress. The White House has warned senators, representatives and other national leaders that they may become targets for abduction by revolutionaries.

Sen. William B. Saxbe, R. Ohio, disclosed the warnings. His revelation, in a radio interview, came shortly after a Justice Department official told newsmen that the FBI has received reports that some U.S. terrorist groups may try to kidnap foreign diplomats or campaigning politicians in the style of recent political kidnappings in Canada and Latin America.

"The only way to prevent this kind of blackmail," Sen. Saxbe said, "is to make it a federal offense for anyone in government to accede to this kind of thing."

"For example," he said, "if I am picked up—and I certainly haven't been threatened—and they write in and tell some government official, 'if you don't release so and so we're going to kill Saxbe,' I think if that official turns that criminal loose he ought to be prosecuted."

Last Thursday, tackling the problem from another direction, the Senate passed a bill making the assassination, kidnapping or assault of a member of Congress a federal offense punishable by life imprisonment or death.

Sen. Saxbe said that members of the Senate and House have not been provided with guards but he said he believed that in times of crisis, round-the-clock protection of a potential kidnap victim may be fully justified "even if he insists he doesn't want it."

Earlier this week, William Sullivan, a top assistant to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and a former head of the bureau's domestic intelligence branch, said: "Several anarchist groups reportedly have plans to kidnap government officials."

Security forces ringed the United Nations headquarters in New York yesterday as diplomats gathered for the UN General Assembly's 25th anniversary session.

In St. Louis yesterday, as in Washington the day before, a bomb threat forced the closing of a major airport. In both days' threats the

caller said the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society had planted a bomb. No explosives were found in either case.

St. Louis police closed down the terminal at Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport for an hour and 25 minutes yesterday after Frontier Airlines reported it had received a call warning of a bomb threat.

Dulles International Airport, just outside the nation's capital, was closed for one hour Tuesday after receiving similar calls.

Checks at JFK

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT)—U.S. customs officials here reported yesterday that more than 1,000 cars had been inspected at Kennedy Airport since last Thursday in an effort to detect explosives, weapons or radical literature.

The search was started after customs officials received information last week that the Weathermen had warned that federal buildings and airports would be bombed as part of a "fall offensive," according to customs officials.

Separate sections of the bill deal with the wave of bombings around the nation and the long-standing war against organized crime.

The measure includes the death penalty for anyone convicted of a fatal bombing. It tightens control on the interstate transport of explosives and permits FBI agents to investigate and federal attorneys to prosecute bombings and arson at any institution which receives financial help from the government—such as colleges, public schools and hospitals.

President Nixon signed into law today a tough new anti-crime bill, saying it would give the government the tools to "launch a total war against organized crime—and we will win this war."

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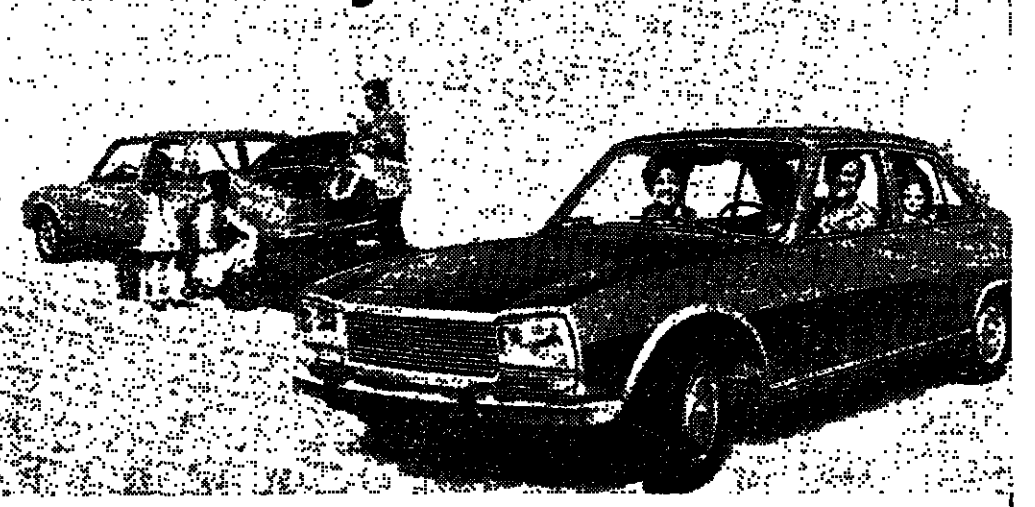
The measure includes the death penalty for anyone convicted of a fatal bombing. It tightens control on the interstate transport of explosives and permits FBI agents to investigate and federal attorneys to prosecute bombings and arson at any institution which receives financial help from the government—such as colleges, public schools and hospitals.

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'Within Feasible Distances'

Administration Backs Busing In Vital Supreme Court Cases

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The administration argued in the Supreme Court yesterday that compulsory busing of students to achieve desegregation is constitutional if children still attend schools "within a feasible distance of their homes."

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold made the comment during arguments in a Mobile, Ala., case which brought out that black and white students were being bused distances of 12 to 15 miles under federal desegregation plans. He implied that he believed that the Mobile busing was unreasonable.

Justice Hugo L. Black, who earlier had denounced busing for purposes of desegregation, asked Mr. Griswold if the court could constitutionally require busing to remedy the present consequences of past discrimination. Mr. Griswold said that it could.

Justice Black said that he understood the Constitution to forbid present racial discrimination, but "not in the past." Mr. Griswold,

declaring "that bridge has been passed long since by this court," said that the 1954 school desegregation decision provided that the existing effects of past discrimination should be eliminated.

Dramatic Decisions
The court yesterday completed hearings on Mobile, Ala., and Charlotte-Mecklenburg, N.C., school cases. Decisions in the cases, which may dramatically affect the pace of desegregation throughout the nation, are not expected until near the end of the year or early next year.

Attorneys representing some of the parents and school boards in the cases argued that it was unconstitutional for school officials to make decisions on the basis of race in trying to achieve desegregation.

However, Mr. Griswold declared that decisions must be made on that basis and he said that school boards "ought to be required to make decisions that will tend to overcome segregation."

Question by Stewart
Justice Potter Stewart asked whether racially identifiable schools could be compelled to desegregate when they exist in areas where there is no present or past evidence of discrimination. Mr. Griswold said that he could find no constitutional justification for such action.

Questioned by Justice William O. Douglas. Mr. Griswold acknowledged that if restrictive covenants had been a factor in the "ghettoizing" of the neighborhoods, a case might be made that the segregation was de jure by official action, rather than de facto, and therefore, subject to federal action.

Mr. Griswold also told the court he thought it should consider re-segregation and black separatism when deciding on measures school systems must take to desegregate.

Los Angeles Times

Court in Conn. Denies Church School Funds

Aid to Nonpublic Units Is Unconstitutional

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP).—A three-judge federal court here ruled yesterday that state aid to nonpublic schools is unconstitutional and issued an injunction immediately affecting about \$6 million earmarked for 263 schools in Connecticut.

That number of schools had contracted with the state to receive aid at the time of the hearings last June. Of those schools, 217 or more are operated by religious bodies and about 210 of those are Roman Catholic.

The Very Rev. James A. Connelly, superintendent of schools for the archdiocese of Hartford, said that "without some state assistance, many Catholic schools will definitely have to curtail facilities and some schools may even have to close."

Before yesterday's ruling, U.S. Circuit Judge Robert P. Anderson already had issued a temporary injunction stopping the flow of money on Aug. 26.

Appeal Expected
The financial setback to schools is not yet final, however, because it is expected that the educational institutions and the state will appeal the ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The original suit was filed by six Connecticut taxpayers, represented by the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union, challenging the state's aid to nonpublic schools for secular education.

Some time later, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People joined the suit. The Civil Liberties Union argued that state aid is "socially destructive" because it supports schools which "inherently discriminate" against the black and the poor.

Attorneys defending the act claimed that nonpublic schools were now in a financial crisis and might have to close down if they were deprived of state financing.

Defense attorneys further argued that a religion-oriented school had the right to prefer people of its own faith, and that such preferences are not a violation of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

However, Judge Anderson, along with Judges M. Joseph Blumenfeld and T. Emmet Clarke, disagreed.

"The Nonpublic School Secular Education Act violates the establishment clause providing separation of church and state" of the First Amendment to the Constitution, the judges wrote in their 26-page decision.



SHY DEBUT—This Jumbo-Dumbo team is Copenhagen Zoo's most recent attraction: a month-old elephant taking her daily walk under the warm autumn sun and the cautious eye—and protective trunk—of her mother.

Premier Plans Reggio Report

Police and Snipers Exchange 200 Shots in Calabria Battle

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 15 (AP).—Police engaged in a gun battle today with snipers fighting to make this riot-torn southern city a regional capital.

The fight came as the cycle of rebellion that has paralyzed and devastated Reggio Calabria appeared to be starting in a rival town that already has been named the capital of the Calabria region—Catanzaro.

The trouble in both cities heightened alarm in Rome over the three-month-old battle that has shaken all of Italy.

As the Italian Parliament debated ways of putting down the virtual insurrection in Reggio Calabria, Premier Emilio Colombo convened a cabinet meeting tonight.

He was expected to review with his ministers a scheduled report to the nation later this week on the catastrophic situation in Italy's depressed south.

The police were ambushed by snipers when they pushed north to reopen a vital road to a superhighway. There were no known injuries.

About 200 shots were exchanged between police on the road and snipers on hills overlooking the highway.

The policemen, obviously angered by the wounding of four of their

colleagues in less than a week, did not hesitate to return the fire. Later, they stormed a hill and took 11 men into custody. Several were armed and claimed that they were hunters. The police later released all but one of them.

Police also arrested a baron, 31-year-old Livio Musco, and accused him of firing a shot at the police from his car.

Later, charges against Mr. Musco were dropped and he was freed. Police said evidence against him was not strong enough to justify keeping him under arrest.

In the city itself, the youthful, rightist-led demonstrators who had virtually run the city for days, retreated behind the huge barricades of the Sbarre district.

Police, who smashed through several barricades in offensives yesterday, still hesitated to assault the barricades. Behind the barricades, the Reggio Action Committee issued leaflets that proclaimed: "Reggio will not surrender."

Catanzaro Strike
In Catanzaro, fears that Parliament might reverse the decision on the Calabria capital led to a general strike that closed shops, banks and schools today.

Groups of youths tried to storm the provincial and regional headquarters but were repulsed by police. They tried to set up barricades but were again dispersed by riot-control forces. Three bombs went off in the nearby town of Lamezia Terme.

Heath Creates 2 Ministries

(Continued from Page 1)

In this country, with its tradition of nationalized rail and bus services, and with much of the housing publicly built. Moreover, there is national planning control of green belts, historic buildings and the like.

Peter Walker, who has been minister of housing, will be the environment chief. His department will include his own former ministry plus those of transport and public buildings. Mr. Walker, a fast-rising professional politician, is 38 years old.

Other Department
The other large new department, for industry and trade, combines the historic Board of Trade and the Ministry of Technology. The latter, set up by the Labor government, was supposed to push British industry toward a white-hot industrial revolution.

John Davies, 54, is given this post. It is a considerable coup for Mr. Davies became a politician for the first time last June, when he won a seat in the Conservative election victory. Before that, he was a businessman and spokesman for the Confederation of British Industry.

The white paper in several places emphasized the need for a government structure ready to move into the Common Market. This was a reaffirmation of Mr. Heath's determination to go in despite adverse public opinion here.

Officials also saw great importance in the decision to create a small, elite new policy review staff in the cabinet office. It will be made up of outside experts—such as economists, sociologists, ecologists—and some civil servants.

Air France Schedule Disrupted by Strike
PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP).—A strike by Air France ground personnel today caused the cancellation of 16 medium-distance flights, company officials announced.

The long international flights were maintained, however. In the cases of cancellation, passengers were placed on other flights, the officials said. The 24-hour strike was called to protest employment and pay conditions.

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Meanwhile Lt. Gen. Alejandro Lanusse, the commander in chief of the Argentine Army, said: "The armed forces are fully behind President Levingston." This foretold reports that the military was planning to oust the president.

In a related development, the central bank suspended today and tomorrow all foreign exchange operations to prevent a loss in foreign money reserves as a result of a government crisis.

Bolivia Mines Are Seized by Labor Leftists

President Torres Sends Negotiators

LA PAZ, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Militant left-wing workers last night seized Bolivia's tin mines, expelled police guards and announced that they intended to reorganize totally the State Mining Corp.

The occupation came only a week after Gen. Juan Torres seized the presidency after defeating a right-wing military revolt. The mines takeover occurred as President Torres presented left-wing union and student leaders with a plan to free the country of "foreign dependence" and "imperialist" "totalitarian participation" in the government.

After hearing about the takeover of the mines in Oruro, 150 miles south of here, President Torres sent a commission to negotiate with the miners.

Oruro is the center of Bolivia's staple tin-mining industry, the world's second biggest after that of Malaysia. The industry in this country has been at a standstill for over a week.

Let by Socialist
The miners, members of the 400,000 strong Bolivian Workers Confederation, led by veteran Socialist Juan Lechin, took over the premises of the State Mining Corp. because, they said, its officials and mines police were "privileged bureaucrats causing massive drainage of resources necessary for production."

The powerful confederation gave President Torres its backing during the power battle last week but later, a long list of demands, which included worker participation in management, big wage rises for workers and peasants and the nationalization of foreign-owned companies.

President Torres, 47-year-old former armed forces commander in chief, pledged to carry out the expropriations, but remained noncommittal about the wage demands. According to government sources, they could ruin the State Mining Corp.

Flashes of Life
So assured is this majority that Aimé Paquet, floor leader of the Independent Republicans, the Gaullists' longtime ally, deplored the absence of an opposition and suggested that it made the government's job even harder.

Occasionally, however, throughout the session, flashes of life. Both Communists (34) in the current assembly and Socialists (40) brought up last Sunday's killing of 11 French soldiers in Chad. Tomorrow, during question time, the government will answer the Chad questions.

The rest of the day was devoted to the balance sheet for the new society.

"The perspectives for the coming year are, overall, rather good," said Mr. Chaban-Delmas. "But things are certainly not at the point where we can relax our effort and our vigilance. Our society is still fragile; the economic recovery must be consolidated; the reforms have only begun."

By Robert Lindsey
NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT).—The cost of air travel between the United States and most points in the Pacific, including Japan and Australia, will go up next year under terms of an agreement announced by the International Air Transport Association.

The association of 106 world airlines said its members had agreed during a closed meeting in Honolulu to eliminate the existing discount of 5 percent for transpacific passengers who buy round-trip tickets.

Although the new fare package will offer reductions in a few cases on some routes, the overall trend is sharply upward.

'Bulk' Discount Ends
The airlines voted to eliminate a special "bulk" discount fare for travelers participating in group tours between the West Coast and Japan. In the case of Tokyo-bound travelers, the round-trip fare was \$400. The lowest fare over this route will now be approximately \$550. It will be for persons traveling in groups of 15 or more for periods of 14 to 30 days.

The sole exception to elimination of the transpacific bulk fare will be for travelers who originate their trips in Tokyo and fly in an east-bound direction.

For this group, the fare will remain at \$400. According to airline sources, Japan Air Lines had insisted on keeping this fare because it has been popular with Japanese tourists.

Industry sources said airline executives, who have been meeting at Honolulu since Sept. 9, were moving close to an agreement on new transatlantic fares. They said it appeared likely that the bulk discount fare would also be eliminated between the United States and European points and that there would be a generally sharp upward revision in other transatlantic fares.

The transpacific fare agreement would become effective next Feb. 1.

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Heavy Support Expected

Chaban-Delmas Presents Detailed Case to Assembly

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas took his "new society" program before the National Assembly today for what was expected to be an overwhelming vote of confidence.

Though approval by the huge Gaullist majority sometimes early tomorrow morning was expected, the prime minister revealed some unexpected tactics during the debate.

First, he distributed to the deputies a 45-page indexed document comparing his promises of a year ago with the results. For each of the 55 points made in his first "new society" speech 13 months ago, he gave a progress report and literally invited the opposition to attack him for lack of reform.

In doing so he took a direct shot at newly-elected Deputy Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber and his reform movement as "these merchants of illusion and deception."

Noting almost ruefully that there was no real opposition to the majority in the current assembly and therefore no chance for a serious censure motion to be introduced, the prime minister said that he was asking for a vote of confidence so parliament could continue to provide a check and balance over government policy.

Given the voting discipline of the majority—which controls 380 out of the 487 seats—the vote was more rubber-stamping than checking and balancing.

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Typhoon Toll Placed at 200 In Philippines

MANILA, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—At least 200 persons are believed to have died yesterday in Typhoon Sening, which tore across the land of Luzon yesterday, a government spokesman said tonight.

President Ferdinand Marcos declared a state of emergency throughout Bicol Province and adjoining areas of Quezon and Marikina Provinces.

A spokesman for the government's National Disaster Coordination Center gave the revised casualty estimate. Police said thousands of families had been made homeless by the typhoon which struck with winds of 83 mph an hour.

Earlier reports had put the number of dead at 80. But, as road communications were re-established between Manila and the devastated areas tonight, many more were reported dead, injured or missing.

Relief Hampered
Relief operations are being hampered because of communication breakdowns in the most badly damaged areas of southern Luzon.

Bridges have collapsed and roads swept away by swollen rivers. Roads are blocked by landslides and trees.

The spokesman said that damage to crops and property ran in millions of dollars. No accurate assessment can yet be made, he said.

Genoa Flood Victims To Get \$101 Million
ROME, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Italian cabinet allocated \$34 billion (\$101 million) today in aid money for flood survivors in Genoa.

Flash floods hit Italy's largest port city last week, causing damage estimated at 200 billion lire (\$33 million). The death toll rose to 19 Tuesday when a woman died in a hospital as a result of the flood.

Swede, Briton, American Share Nobel in Medicine
(Continued from Page 1)

at Berkeley, Dr. Sanford H. Barondes arrived here earlier this week to give a series of lectures as a visiting professor. He will remain here until the end of the month.

Prof. Von Euler, born in 1905 and the oldest of the three recipients, is professor of physiology in the medical faculty at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm since 1939. He did research as a Rockefeller Fellow in London in 1930 and 1937 and also studied at Birmingham, England, Ghent in Belgium in the 1930s and in Buenos Aires, 1946-47. Since 1947 he has been a member of the Swedish Academy of Medicine. He has since 1946 been a member of the Nobel committee in Stockholm.

Prof. Von Euler is walking in his father's footsteps. In 1929 his father, Prof. Hans Von Euler-Chelpin, shared the Nobel Prize for Chemistry with a British scientist.

"I am immensely grateful and happy," Prof. Von Euler told his staff at the department of physiology where the laureate was to be honored in champagne after the announcement.

The 65-year-old scientist said he made his Nobel Prize-winning discoveries in the 1940s and they were published in 1946. He said Dr. Axelrod's discoveries were the most important.

They have resulted in new methods and drugs against mental diseases and even a new method to combat high blood pressure, he said.

The three scientists have been working independently of each other but their discoveries all contribute in solving principal questions concerning the neurotransmitters, their storage, release and inactivation, the Nobel committee noted.

The subject of the awarded research concerns the mechanism underlying the transmission of impulses between the nerve cells, at the so-called synapses.

Between the nerve terminals and the so-called effector organs—for instance between the motor nerve fibers and the muscle fibers which they activate.

The transmission between the nerve cells, which radically differs from the mechanisms underlying the impulse transmission in the nerve fibers, is mediated by chemical substances, the so-called neurotransmitters, which carry the message from one cell to the other.

It was the fifth consecutive year a Nobel Prize in medicine went to the United States. Last year the prize went to three American bacteriologists and virologists for their research on the replication mechanism and the genetic structure of viruses.

Dr. Axelrod started his career in science as assistant to Bernard B. Brodie at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, working on drug metabolism. He has since developed sensitive methods for the mapping of the creation, storage, release and breakdown of such substances as noradrenaline and cast light on the significance of these processes. He has explained such phenomena as supersensitivity to noradrenaline in degenerative organs and supersensitivity effects of the cocaine drug.

The mechanisms behind several neuro-psychopharmacological effects of the antidepressant drugs can be explained through Dr. Axelrod's work, which has an important bearing on the use of drugs within psychiatric treatment.

In Washington, the 65-year-old Dr. Axelrod said that the work of the three scientists conceivably might help in the solution of the cause of schizophrenia and also help give new understanding of the working of the brain in various types of mental illness, sleep and normal and abnormal behavior.

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Workers Assured of Safety

Huge Bridge Job Collapses In Australia; At Least 32 Die

MELBOURNE, Oct. 15 (UPI).—An eight-lane highway bridge under construction here collapsed today, plunging scores of workers more than 100 feet into the Yarra River and crushing sheds where others were eating lunch.

The police said 32 bodies have been found by rescue workers who clawed through the debris, using cranes and floodlights. They said 19 other workers on the Westgate Bridge were hospitalized for injuries, while four remained missing.

Australian authorities and trade unions have ordered separate inquiries into the collapse.

Rescuers saw two more bodies beneath the debris tonight but could not get cranes powerful enough to lift the massive steel sections covering them. Rescue work was then suspended until tomorrow. The construction site is three miles from the center of Melbourne.

One of the fatalities was chief construction engineer Jack Hindshaw, who only six weeks ago assured workers that the bridge was safe. He died in a hospital of multiple injuries.

The workers had sought his assurance in the wake of the collapse of the Milford Haven Bridge in Wales last June. It was of the same design. Mr. Hindshaw sent an assistant to the Milford Haven collapse, which killed four men and later wrote the Builders' and Blacksmiths' Society of Australia that the Yarra bridge was safe, society member James O'Neill said today.

"The workers were satisfied with his assurances," Mr. O'Neill said. "A major disaster like this just can't be foreseen."

Frame Was Reinforced
The collapse of the \$47 million bridge also came two months



"Tora! Tora! Tora!" re-creation of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Spectacle of Pearl Harbor

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 15.—"Tora! Tora! Tora!"—now on show in English at the Empire-Cinéma—remembers Pearl Harbor with startling shock in its magnificent restaging of the Japanese attack.

This shattering sequence—the reason d'être for the film—is among the cinema's most imposing achievements, throwing before us on the wide screen a relentless panorama of destructive fury as bomber planes fill the tranquil, tropic sky and submarines plunge the deep waters in a concerted onslaught on the U.S. airfields and fleet. Here is mighty spectacle quick with the thrill of terror.

This motion picture's recollections of the events leading up to the catastrophe—which comprise the evening's lengthy first half—are clouded in the extreme. The political personalities on both sides are drawn with tactful pussyfooting and the action is largely occupied with the delivery of ominous messages and staff conferences in Washington, Hawaii and Tokyo. Theatrically, it might be a sagacious

Arts Agenda

The 1970-71 opera season in the principal French theaters outside Paris has either begun or is about to. Marseilles opens Oct. 16 with a new production, in French, of Gile's "Adriana Lecouvreur," staged by Louis Duceux in sets by Georges Wakheville and conducted by Raymond Giovannetti, with Suzanne Sarroca, Michèle Vilma, Alain Vanzo and Jean-Christophe Benoit in the main roles. Lyons opens its season Oct. 20 with the first of seven performances of Mozart's "The Magic Flute," in German, with Anne-Marie Blanzat as Pamina and Eric Tappay as Tamino, under Theodor Guschlbauer's musical direction and staged and designed by Thierry Boutequin. Verd's "Don Carlo" is the first production in Bordeaux, on Oct. 22, staged by Gérard Boireau and conducted by Paul Eshuin, while Massenet's "Hérodiade" opens the season in Toulouse Oct. 16. Rouen, which opened its season Oct. 9 with "Don Carlo," follows this Oct. 23 with a double bill of Poulenc's "La Voix Humaine" and Menotti's "The Medium." The "Trovatore" that opened the season at Nancy, the Soviet mezzo-soprano Rita Arkipova in the role of Azucena.

Shaw's "Major Barbara" in a new production by Clifford Williams, designed by Ralph Koltai, enters the repertoire of the Royal Shakespeare Company's London season at the Aldwych on Oct. 19.

Director Protests TV Version of Movie

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Oct. 15 (NYT).—Peter Hall, the noted British stage director, charged yesterday that a film of his is about to be shown on American television with new characters, a new story and a new ending added. He demanded that the title and his name be removed.

The movie is "Three Into Two Won't Go," written by Edna O'Brien and directed by Mr. Hall. It was one of last year's hits in Britain and it had a rave review from Vincent Canby in The New York Times. In addition to calling it "intelligent and perceptive," Mr. Canby remarked that it was "a very complete film." Apparently it was not complete enough for Universal Pictures.

The original film was about a loveless marriage between a character played by Rod Steiger and Claire Bloom. A girl hitchhiker (Judy Geeson), picked up and brought into the home, focuses the discontent and destroys a marriage that needed destroying.

The hitchhiker is never identified as anything but a girl on the road. In the end, after the couple break up, she just leaves.

In the new television version—according to Mr. Hall—the

Movies In Paris

move to edit Part One down to a reel of two or simply drop it entirely. It is so objective that it is merely a discussion of tactics and is apt to evoke yawns.

It is probable, as related in this interminable introduction, that Gen. George Marshall was out horseback riding and that President Franklin D. Roosevelt was asleep and could not be disturbed on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, when the U.S. intelligence, having cracked the secret Japanese diplomatic code, became aware that an attack in the Pacific was imminent. It is probable, too, that a long line of competent incompetents in the services—from far-headed brass hats to loyal mail clerks—blocked the defense preparations that might have been made. But such information serves as a weak explanation for the general situation and the American temper at the time is not mentioned at all.

No attempt is made to place the tragedy in historic perspective. The impartiality of the scenario was significantly illustrated the other evening when, at the conclusion of the premiere showing, it was announced Mitsuo Fuchida, who commanded the attack on Pearl Harbor, was present as an honored guest. The audience, still stunned by the graphic scenes of havoc it had just witnessed, was in doubt whether to cheer or to jeer. Unable to decide, it sat in stony silence.

As a technical feat, "Tora! Tora! Tora!" is an amazing accomplishment and its scenes of the destruction of Pearl Harbor reveal the scope of the cinema. In these the spectacular screen soars to its zenith. They will take their place in movie history. The acting, due to the nature of the milk-and-water script, is of the workaday variety, with Joseph Cotten made up as Henry H. Stimson, George Macready made up as Cordell Hull, James Whitmore as Adam Williams, Easley, Jason, Roberts as Gen. Walter Short and a company of Japanese players impersonating Nippon's magnificences.

Georges Franju has made an admirable film from "La Paute de l'abbé Mouret," one of the most underrated novels in the Rougon-Macquart series of Zola. The tale of a young priest who becomes enamored of a wild farm girl of the sun-soaked South, it is less complex than many tales of the naturalistic master and is ideally suited to dramatization.

hitchhiker has become a girl on probation. She has broken probation, and the focus of the film is on her background and the search for her.

Many new scenes and characters have been filmed. A female probation officer interviews the girl's mother, a pop singer boyfriend, her drunken stepfather.

"The point is made ad nauseam," Mr. Hall said, "that the girl went bad because of her drunken stepfather."

The climax of the new film is the mother throwing out the drunken stepfather and begging the probation officer to find her daughter.

"Then there is the pop singer saying: 'I believe Ella really loved me, but somehow she hates men. I can't think why.'"

Added Finale After the original ending, with the girl leaving the now broken home, there is a new, added finale. Mr. Hall said it shows the probation officer answering her telephone and saying:

"Oh Ella, I'm so glad. You won't regret this." The probation officer then puts on her coat and rushes out of the office, which has an American-style air conditioner in it. The scene fades on to this

Franju, though he has eliminated one of the novel's most fascinating characters, the priest's retarded sister, Desirée, a memorable symbol of nature's whims, has taken full advantage of the story's screen opportunities, matching the picturesque background to the powerful drama with commendable artistry. He has extracted from his players a gallery of rounded and convincing portraits, with Francis Huster as the priest drawn into a conflict between his vows and the call of the flesh, from Gillian Hills as the uninhibited peasant weaver from André Lacombe as the woman's hating cleric, from Tino Carraro as Dr. Pascal, from Hugo Pausto Tosti, who avenges his niece's death in a Grand Guignolish manner, and by Margo Lion as the priest's stern housekeeper.

The police and the police system—go on trial in two films on view in Paris this week. "Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion," the Italian film of Elio Petri (at the Ursulines, the Biarritz and the Dragon in its original version) is about a Roman guardian of the peace who commits a sex murder and then is able to cover up the traces of his crime. A satirical thriller, it is notable for its sound direction and Gian-Marco Volante's performance as the criminal policeman.

In "Le Comte" (at the George V, the Marivaux, the Bretagne and the Paramount-Elysees), Michel Bouquet is a police inspector who, enraged by the murder of a colleague, takes the law into his own hands. Yves Boisset has transformed this screen play into an exciting, taut melodrama and it is persuasively acted by a talented cast. Bouquet rendering a compelling interpretation of the ruthless cop.

Efforts to ban both these films have been successfully defeated, which is good news to all foes of censorship. The attitude of both is summed up in the cynical remark made in the second film: "The police are not supposed to impose reforms, but to protect whatever government they serve."

Auto-criticism is a healthy exercise and now that Italy and France—and the United States in countless movies from "The Heat" and "The Third Degree" to "Detective Story"—have boldly had their frank say on corruption in their police forces, the time is overdue to hear from other lands. The moviegoer would welcome a Czech film about a Prague policeman, a Russian film about a Moscow police chief who is possibly not all he should be, and a Chinese film about a member of the Peking police.

notice: "Filmed entirely on location in and around Camberley, England."

Mr. Hall said the new material all seemingly was filmed in the United States, with actors whom he had never met. The transformed film is to be shown for the first time on American television on Oct. 26, still under the title of Mr. Hall's movie.

The first Mr. Hall heard of all this was in a letter from Universal Pictures asking him to see a screening of the television version and give his "response."

Miss O'Brien, who is a leading novelist, has joined Mr. Hall in the demand that their names be removed from the television version if and when it is shown. They also say the title "Three Into Two Won't Go" must come off, since that identified a different movie. They are consulting lawyers.

Mr. Steiger, who is in London, is also understood to be furious about the changes. What he has done is not known.

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BERLIN FESTIVAL

'The Scarecrows': Ballet Based on Gunter Grass Novel

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—If you got through Gunter Grass's thick novel "Dog Years," you'll probably recall the curious tale of the gardener, his daughter, and the scarecrows to which he loses her. The whole episode goes back 13 years to Grass's first meeting in Paris with the choreographer Marcel Lurp, who asked him about doing a ballet together. Now, commissioned by the Deutsche Oper Berlin and with a score by Aribert Reimann, the ballet "The Scarecrows" has finally materialized. I find it, in general, a highly satisfactory work.

I can't say for sure, though, just what Grass wants his allegory to tell us. Birds menace a garden. The gardener drives them away, but his daughter, who ridicules the danger and wants to spite her father, calls them back.

He builds a scarecrow, but with the connection of a strange new world. The scarecrow turns into what the program calls a Prefect, who seems to rule the scarecrow world, and the daughter goes off with him. In spite of her resistance, the scarecrows lead her toward her betrothal, but in the confusion she escapes.

Her father, when she returns, rejects her and she collapses. Scarecrows appear and reclaim her. Her father changes his mind, but too late. Birds return and attack him. He drives them away by making scarecrow gestures, but thereby turns into a scarecrow himself.

The irony Grass's cryptic irony lies in the fact that the father had himself first called the scarecrows into existence to keep his garden free of birds. One semantic tip may lie in the libretto which says the gardener wanted to preserve *Ordnung* in his garden, and *Ordnung* means a state of order which has an almost sacred importance for

Gunter Grass
...cryptic irony.

the conservative, petit bourgeois German mind. Another clue may lie in the English summary in the program, which rather ominously translates *Ordnung* as "law and order."

Aribert Reimann's score relies heavily on percussion, and it struck me as having unusual vitality. Occasional polytonal sections vary the prevailing atonality, and Reimann repeatedly shows orchestral imagination, as for instance in a gentle, moving *pas de deux* with a high solo violin and a low alto flute accompanying the dancers.

Reimann himself said he set out to compose a kind of music which "would never, directly out of the experience, grab, or even touch, but which must be many times filtered, often distorted, almost grotesque, hard, spare, clear, at times deliberately uninteresting in its sound." I'll go along with this. Lurp's choreography fits Grass's grotesqueries well, and

in Frank Frey, Silvia Kesselheim, and Klaus Beitz he had outstanding dancers to work with. Erich Kondrak designed sets and Liselotte Erler, costumes so reminiscent of Grass's own graphics that I couldn't help wondering why the Deutsche Oper hadn't had him design his own ballet.

Balanchine Ballet

The evening opened with a new production of George Balanchine's familiar ballet "Serenade" to Tchaikovsky's music. John Taras had re-created the work, which the New York City Ballet has made familiar on both sides of the Atlantic, with the master himself taking over the final rehearsals. Together, "Serenade" and "The Scarecrows" formed the last novelty highlight of this year's Berlin festival.

The festival closed with a Berlin Philharmonic concert conducted by Okko Kamu, the Finnish striping who won first prize last year in the first Herbert von Karajan conducting competition. Perhaps because his reading of Beethoven's Fourth Symphony last year impressed me so deeply, I felt somewhat let down by his Berlin festival concert this year.

He certainly could have chosen a more telling program. He threw away his opening number on a boring, old-fashioned work by a contemporary composer of his with a name something like Ricky-Ticky-Tavy. The music went in one ear and, mercifully, right out the other. With the impressively gifted Andre Watts as soloist, he conducted Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto for, I would guess, the first time in his young life. (The combined ages of both conductor and soloist on this occasion totalled less than 50, incidentally.) He closed with Sibelius's Fifth Symphony—in many ways an admirable work, but a dubious choice for such an occasion. For that matter, I question

\$2.6 Million in 34 Minutes at Auction

LONDON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—

Fifteen impressionist and modern paintings from the collection of the late U.S. film producer William Goetz of Los Angeles brought \$1,107,500 (\$2,658,000) in 34 minutes last night at Sotheby and Co.

Highest price of the evening was \$180,000 (\$432,000) which a private buyer gave for Cézanne's "La Maison et l'Arbre." Another Cézanne, "Paysage de l'île de France," was withdrawn when bidding stopped at \$150,000 (\$360,000), failing to reach the reserve price of \$200,000 (\$480,000).

World record prices were set for five artists. Toulouse-Lautrec's "La Poudreuse," bought by a New York dealer for \$140,000 (\$336,000), set the highest record. Joseph E. Levine, the American film producer, bidding by

telephone from New York, bought two works. He paid \$82,000 (\$196,800) for a Picasso pastel of the rose period, entitled "Fillette au Chien," a record for a Picasso pastel.

Mr. Levine also bought a small Dufy, "L'Ensemble, le Petit Orchestre," for \$8,000 (\$19,200). Other record-setting prices of the sale:

An anonymous buyer paid

\$105,000 (\$252,000) for Matisse's "Interieur à la Fillette." Derain's "The Pool of London" brought \$30,000 (\$72,000) from another anonymous buyer, and \$72,000 (\$172,800) was paid for a flower piece by Odilon Redon, bought by a Swiss company.

Sotheby's main auction hall and several nearby rooms linked by closed circuit television were packed for the sale.

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The Civil Rights Commission Does It Again

The finding of the Civil Rights Commission in its voluminous 1,115-page report of a widespread laxity and lack of purpose in government enforcement of civil rights statutes falls into that category of news that may be regarded as shocking but not surprising. It is shocking because so much of this nation's tardy commitment to its aggrieved minorities rests on legal and administrative fulfillment of the provisions of that great rush of law and court and executive orders that marked the past decade. It is unsurprising because so much of that body of law and regulation presupposes (if it is to succeed) an energetic, good-faith response on the part of a multiplicity of giant bureaucracies—government at all levels, the banks, the builders, the school boards, government contractors, trade unions—in short, the "system." That the thinly staffed, makeshift civil-rights apparatus which has been employed in a variety of federal government agencies has proved either unwilling or unable to make much headway in enforcement was thus to be expected as much as it is—quite rightly—to be condemned.

The Civil Rights Commission has rendered an enormous service in its intricate and painstaking documentation, agency by agency and field by field, of how the machinery of implementation has either broken down or failed to start. A certain number of common features characterize the agency programs that the commission has found wanting: insufficient staff and insufficient authority on the part of that staff; unclear goals; passivity and a presumption of civil rights compliance in the absence of individual complaints; defective collection and evaluation (if any) of data on compliance itself; an isolation of the civil-rights activities of an agency from its substantive activities; the civil rights implications of the latter being often overlooked; a failure both within federal government agencies and among them to "coordinate and focus civil rights enforcement efforts."

All this, the commission finds, runs through almost every federal government effort to en-

sure the standards of equity and fairness the law now prescribes in housing, employment, government contracting, government granting of aid to states and localities. It finds a few bright spots of improvement (the Civil Service Commission's reorganization of its federal equal employment opportunity program) and of effective use of resources (the housing section of Justice's civil rights division). But by and large it regards the federal government's efforts as sufficiently defective to warrant a special presidential commitment to establish new machinery and clearer goals for the fulfillment of Washington's obligation.

That the White House was rather skittish about the publication of this impressive and valuable document (it tried to delay its issuance until after the November elections) may be taken as testimony to both its acute sensitivity and its apparent unfamiliarity with reportsmanship as a Washington way of life. On the first count, the commission was quite precise in observing that, although the Nixon administration has made some choices of which it disapproves, the problem of federal government enforcement did not begin with its arrival on the scene. On the second count, one may recall the Clay report, the Kerner report, and any number of other reports that have discomfited any number of other administrations and urge the members of this administration not to take these events quite so much as unique personal blows. Especially should they not regard the loud and clear whistle-blowing of the Civil Rights Commission as an unprecedented inconvenience or affront. More or less from the day of its establishment the Civil Rights Commission has been telling government things it did not want to hear or to believe or to act on, and it has maintained an extraordinary record—in retrospect—of having been right. In this particular report the commission has handed Mr. Nixon an invaluable case study of what has gone wrong in civil rights enforcement and how it can be set right. We hope he will receive it that way.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Eased Tensions in Cuba

In a period of growing anxiety about Russian-American relations, Moscow's denial that the Soviet Union is building a naval base in Cuba contains an unexpected dividend. The Tass statement affirms the continued validity of the Kennedy-Khrushchev understanding that ended the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. Of parallel importance, it implicitly recognizes that a Soviet nuclear submarine base on that island—the possibility raised by the White House and Pentagon statements of Sept. 25—would violate that pact. The departure of a Soviet submarine tender from Cienfuegos—the Cuban port at which Washington thought a base might be under construction—has further helped to clear the air.

What remains curious is the comparatively long delay—18 days—between the announce-

ment of Washington's suspicions and Moscow's release of the official, definitive Tass denial. This puzzling performance was particularly unfortunate because the immediate issue raised by the original charges was that of Soviet trustworthiness. Doubts on that score already had been fanned by Soviet and Egyptian missile trickery in the Suez Canal zone.

Without mutual trust there is no hope of ending the arms race or of settling other contentious issues. Fortunately the belated Tass statement and the submarine tender's exit from Cienfuegos suggest that at least some influential forces in the Moscow Politburo still understand the need for positive actions and words in this period of rolled relations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nyerere and South Africa

President Nyerere, who has placed himself at the head of those African Commonwealth countries opposing arms sales to South Africa, brings to Britain a persuasive charm backed by the powers of blackmail. If Britain sells corvettes to the South African Navy, he would have Mr. Heath believe, Tanzania will walk out of the Commonwealth. Must we now overlook the fact that one of the vilest little tyrannies in Africa, Chinese-protected and stocked with Communist arms, exists within his own country in the iron-curtain island of Zanzibar? Must we ignore political murder there and forced marriages of child brides and confine our shudders simply to the mention of apartheid? While such conditions exist in his own country, President Nyerere cannot wear a halo in Britain.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The French-Soviet Protocol

It is to be noted that Mr. Pompidou insisted on having it mentioned that Franco-Soviet consultations should not affect the prior commitments of the signatories. Mr. Pompidou left his hosts no illusion about France's faithfulness to the Atlantic Alliance. And the French President showed himself quite as firm on Berlin. The worth of the protocol will depend on how its clauses will be observed because, if consultation was to be merely formal and such test problems as that of Berlin were to remain unsolved, very little would remain from the big show we have been offered for eight days.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

President Pompidou expects less of state visits than his predecessor did. He still un-

der takes them, and his visit to the U.S.S.R. was his second (his first was to America). Official France no longer announces, and the president certainly does not believe, that his visits will change the course of history and his more utilitarian approach may as a result produce more useful results.

—From the Times (London).

Britain and the Asians

Asians entering Britain have found a new champion against immigration restrictions in the European Commission of Human Rights. The Council of Europe and the Court of Human Rights have hitherto had only to deal with pleas affecting Europeans and their governments. Neither the Iron Curtain countries of Eastern Europe, nor yet governments overseas, were ever visualized as being answerable to its rulings. It is a pity that Britain alone is in the dock, (and not) those African states which by their racial discrimination have caused the trouble.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The only course for the government is to raise the quota for the East African Asians and recognize it cannot "win." These people want to come in. They are British citizens to whom promises were made. Many have savings and will be an economic asset to Britain. Keeping them out not only creates intolerable human problems which the European Commission now recognizes, but it is also one more nail in the coffin of Britain's reputation in the non-white developing world. An estimated queue of 30,000 people is involved. If Britain chooses to, it could take them all.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 16, 1895

LONDON—The idea of motor-driven carriages is taking a quick hold of the English public, as is made quite evident by the large attendance at the opening of the exhibition of horseless carriages at Tunbridge Wells yesterday. Sir David Salomon glided into the ring in a six-wheeled, of course without coachman, footman and horses, steering it himself. He then halted for a brief explanation of the mechanics and advantages of the vehicle.

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 16, 1920

PARIS—From the reports of recent military operations by the French in Morocco received at the Ministry of War, it is revealed that the aeroplane is the ideal weapon against tribal warriors. At Wazan on Sept. 17, attacks caused heavy casualties and complete demoralization among the hostile tribes. The pursuit of fleeing natives on the following days was also rendered more effective by the use of planes.



Nasserism Without Nasser

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO.—This week's national referendum overwhelmingly approved the untested selection of Anwar Sadat as president of the United Arab Republic or, as it is better known, Egypt, but it will be up to Sadat himself to consolidate his position as unchallenged boss. For there can be no true successor to Gamal Abdel Nasser and there is bound to be a behind-the-scenes struggle for the apparent succession in terms of real power.

I have no less an authority than Nasser himself for this statement since, in my last talk with him (1969) he said: "I will tell you something from my experience. At the top there is always a power contest in every country. This is my experience. There are also differing points of view and ideas at the top everywhere. I think in every country there is a power contest."

We had been talking about Soviet politics but it was apparent the Egyptian leader had his own country in mind, since he spoke of "my experience" and everyone knew there had been rivalries aimed at him directly or at local factions. And it is no secret that there are various and sometimes conflicting ambitions in the U.A.R., including the single party's command council, the security apparatus, the army, the intelligentsia and technocrats and the party hierarchy itself.

United on Basic Aims

Nevertheless, all these groups converge in determination to pursue the broad tenets of Nasserism without Nasser. They may differ on immediate tactics, on what kind of war or peace to foster vis-à-vis Israel and on whether Egyptian non-alignment should lean more heavily on Russia or the West, but they do not differ on long-range revolutionary goals even if there is argument on how these should be sought.

The key date in terms of future planning is 1972 by when, according to Nasser's reckoning, Egypt must complete the initial phase of its industrialization program. This envisions electrification of every village (largely as a result of the Aswan High Dam power complex), development of phosphate and fertilizer industries (to boost agricultural output) and the start of an indigenous steel industry. Admittedly both capital and fresh water (in desert areas) are required to succeed in these efforts.

Nasser believed it was possible for the U.A.R. to increase its gross national product at an annual rate of 7 percent. He deliberately invested the limited funds available beyond the national capacity on the theory that it was better to face a hard-currency crisis and invest than to build up reserves.

He acknowledged that, because of the deserts that he had in the narrow fertile Nile Valley, Egypt was condemned to live within 5 percent of its territory, but he dreamed that some day nuclear energy could be used for massive water desalinization, making the whole country potentially cultivable.

Socialist Vision

Nasser called the system he was promoting "a socialist community" in which "people base their lives on socialism." Once he told me (1961) that by 1986 he envisioned an Egypt on the following lines: "There will be farm cooperatives, small ownerships (with ten acres for each family), no landlords, industrial cooperatives, government-owned factories, privately owned factories and factories half privately owned and half state-owned."

There will be small capitalists holding small numbers of securities. This will be a different society and one cannot foresee its political shape."

This is a pleasant dream and welcomed by the overwhelming majority of Egyptians which clamorously endorsed Nasser because he promised a land of Cockaigne to the impoverished peasantry of this, by far the oldest nation state. But despite considerable progress, the difficult process of constructing such a society is still largely to be achieved—not simply because of contrapuntal drumbeats of war

with Israel and an unsuccessful expedition to Yemen but also because of inefficiency.

Nasser himself had the charismatic genius to excite Egyptian visions and magnetize support for them even if they showed but partial results. A big question today is whether his successors, that is to say, his real rather than his formal successors, will manage to attract similar support. And an even bigger question, perhaps, is just who those successors, in the end, will prove to be: who will exercise real authority and not just its appearance.

With research he financed, Shapp developed comprehensive plans for the modernization of the state's fiscal, governmental and transportation structure—plans from which both parties have borrowed liberally. In 1968 he overcame the opposition of organization Democrats to win his party's gubernatorial nomination but lost the general elections. Now he is trying for a second time.

As much as any man in politics, Shapp has tried to base his campaign—as California voters, as he did here the hard questions about the steps that may be needed to make his state governable in the 1970s. (He did not, it is true, question whether its preservation is necessary.)

But listen to Shapp debate his Republican opponent, Lt. Gov. Raymond Broderick, as he did here the other night, and you will not hear much about those plans.

Instead, as his early lead has ebbed, Shapp has found himself on the defensive, seeking to put out fires lit by his opponent on two issues ready-made for demagoguery.

One is taxes. Pennsylvania is the largest state without an income tax, and Broderick's Republican predecessor, outgoing Gov. Raymond P. Shafer, spent the last three years of his term futilely trying to obtain one. Instead, the commonwealth has a patchwork of emergency tax laws which will leave the new governor facing an estimated \$400 million deficit next March.

But Broderick has taken a firm no-income-tax stand, talking of economies he would make in Shafer's administration to make the books balance. And Shapp has retreated to a position where he now says that although an income tax is eventually inevitable, he would veto one unless it were part of a total package of tax reform.

The second issue is even more emotional—abortion. Pennsylvania's present statute is restrictive on its face, but it is frequently ignored in fact, and has been held unconstitutional in a lower-court ruling that lawyers think will be sustained by the state supreme court. The state Democratic platform recommended a commission of women, to consider possible revisions in the law.

But Broderick, a Roman Catholic himself, recently wrote each of the Catholic bishops of Pennsylvania a personal letter opposing liberalization of abortion laws. At least one bishop read the letter from the

Washington Seeking Keys

The Mideast Deadlock

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—"Rectification," said Secretary of State William P. Rogers last week, "means a condition which we might bring about which would satisfy both parties, and then start negotiating." He had been asked at his press conference to define that word. His response was both adroit and a giveaway of the American view on what to do about the Egyptian-Soviet cheating in the Suez cease-fire zone.

Egypt denies it had been cheating, despite Rogers's claim of "conclusive" evidence to the contrary. And Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, charging "constant and massive violations," on Monday defined his call for "rectification" as the "reproduction of the situation that once existed" that is, on Aug. 7, when the Egyptians and Israelis accepted the Rogers standstill cease-fire proposal for at least 90 days.

Given Eban's prescription and Egypt's refusal to move back any of the missiles from the standstill zone along the canal, it would appear there is a deadlock. Yet the Rogers definition, and what otherwise can be learned, indicate that the United States believes the deadlock can be broken.

No one in the administration is claiming that Washington can talk Cairo, and Moscow as well, into moving the missiles back—other than, perhaps, a token gesture of some sort. But it is being said that the U.S. can balance the Egyptian-Soviet defensive improvements in their military situation by offering offensive improvements to the Israelis.

In the American view the Egyptian-Soviet violations have lifted the restraints on Washington and it now is free to send Israel any and all weapons it considers necessary to provide compensation.

But even if there is what Israel considered adequate compensation, it probably will take some new formulation as well to get Israel and Egypt back to the talks under UN mediator Gunnar Jarring.

Dayan's Position

On this latter score it is being widely noted here that Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has spoken of finding a new starting

point to resume talks. This is taken as meaning that with adequate military compensation Israel could be persuaded to accept a new take-off point, rather than insisting on restoration of the status quo ante.

Other Israeli officials are inclined to say that Dayan is speaking for himself and that his idea has not been put before the Israeli cabinet. In short, there would seem to be an opening here that Washington is now beginning to explore in private.

In his Monday remarks to the National Press Club, here, Eban made much of the violations as showing the worthlessness of Cairo's word, thus questioning the value of any peace agreement should that be reached, but Israel has depended in the past on its own strength, and American support, and not on Egypt's word, and the same doubtless will be true in the future.

Thus if Israel ever did get the permanent and secure borders it seeks by agreement, it is not impossible that this would be backed up by a token American and Soviet presence to guarantee such a settlement.

That idea was floated by a high American official some weeks ago. Although President Nixon then publicly shot it down, the idea is still very much alive in Washington. Furthermore, the Israelis do not deny it as a possibility, though they consider it as a sort of first step to guarantee the fourth point in Eban's summation of Israel's aims: cease-fire, negotiations, agreement, peace.

The Rogers peace initiative was badly battered by the standstill violations, although the cease-fire remains in effect and probably will be extended. Moscow has publicly pressed Nasser's successors in Cairo to carry on his policy of joining in the Jarring talks. At the least these factors have kept the Rogers plan alive.

Thus it could be that Israel can be satisfied with compensation as a form of rectification, provided Egypt's new leaders follow Moscow's prescription and accept a new starting point for the Jarring mission.

Letters

2d-Class U.S. Citizens

The problem of denationalization and denaturalization in American law has been so involved that Miss Betty Werther ("The Legal Case for Dual Nationality," Oct. 10-11) must be forgiven for inadvertently misrepresenting the case of all those American citizens born

abroad of one American parent who face denationalization under Sect. 301 (b) of the 1952 Nationality Act, unless they live for five consecutive years in the United States between the ages of 16 and 28.

Dual nationality as a principle is really not involved at all here even though some of those involved are dual citizens. The existing law simply deprives an American of the above description of his citizenship if he fails to comply with the stipulated residence requirement, irrespective as to whether or not he happens to have a second citizenship. Thus, the even greater hardship cases involve all those—and their percentage is considerable—who upon deprivation of their U.S. citizenship automatically become stateless persons, because they lack another citizenship. The pending Supreme Court case is not, as Miss Werther says, "The Legal Case for Dual Nationality," but concerns the last remaining relic of second-class citizenship.

Dr. WILFRED O. REINERS.

Madrid.

Poverty in America

Jill Platt's letter about poverty in America (Oct. 9) finds no sympathizer in me! Most poverty is brought into the world by people who neither discipline nor try to help themselves. The FBI recently ran a story of a typical case of a woman in N. Y. with four or five illegitimate children, who is considered a poverty case. Society gives her over \$400 a month, which she claims is not enough. But she can't be bothered walking four blocks to save \$1.71 by cashing her check in the bank rather than at the local check casher for a fee. Tell me, Jill Platt—just what has that woman done for society lately?

Don't get me wrong—I'm all in favor of helping the truly needy who temporarily need help, but not the permanent masses of unemployed who live on welfare, off their fellow man!

E. D. COGAN.

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Sato Warns U.S. of Trade 'Conflicts'

By Selig S. Harrison
TOKYO, Oct. 15 (WP)—Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato threw cold water today on hopes for a relaxation of Japan-U.S. economic tensions in his meeting with President Nixon next week, warning that it would be "very difficult" to close the big gap between our two countries at the present stage.

While Japan "has no intention" of reviving militarism, Mr. Sato told American correspondents, "we can see that in the economic arena there will clearly be conflicts. We must evolve a broad formula to assure friendly economic competition."

Big French State Bank Sets Wide Link to Commerzbank

By Carl Gewirtz
PARIS, Oct. 15.—Two major European banks announced today that they intend to join forces in the first trans-national banking agreement of its kind within the Common Market.

The nationalized status of the French partner, Credit Lyonnais, prevents the two from actually merging, officials said. West Germany's Commerzbank, with whom the accord was reached, is privately owned.

The agreement envisages that other European banks will join the collaboration. Bank officials said that there "have been contacts" with other banks, but refused to name them. They indicated, however, that they preferred not to have other French or German banks join them.

The move is seen by banking sources here as the first, albeit delayed, reaction to the invasion of Europe by some 40 of the largest U.S. banks. The Americans have set up some 350 branches and representative offices throughout Britain, the Common Market, and Switzerland, largely since the end of World War II.

Another ingredient fueling the link is the prospective enlargement of the Common Market by the entry of Britain, where, also in response to the American invasion, numerous agencies among the nation's largest banks have recently taken place.

Without taking note of the international competition, a Commerzbank spokesman in Frankfurt said that "the appropriate moment" had come to create a European bank based on the evolving EEC policy of harmonizing economic policy, narrowing exchange rate fluctuations, and eventually creating a common currency.

"It could be a healthy development," a spokesman at an American bank said. "European banks have come to realize that there is a thing as Europe. Hopefully, it means that national boundaries will be gradually falling in the economic domain within the EEC."

The combined assets of the two banks, \$14.7 billion at the end of last year, would rank the new association fifth in the West after three U.S. banks and Barclays Bank of Britain.

British Steel Price Hike Is Granted Approval

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The British government today announced approval for price increases by the state-owned British Steel Corp., averaging 5 percent.

The new prices take effect tomorrow. They are expected to add another \$80 million (\$144 million) in revenue for British Steel and help cover recent increased costs from higher charges on fuel, freight and raw materials.

The approval followed proposals from the Iron and Steel Consumers' Council that the price increase should be forbidden.

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Inco Boosts Nickel Price; Cites Canada Dollar Float

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT)—International Nickel of Canada raised the price of nickel yesterday by about 4 percent. The move, by the largest supplier of the metal in the non-Communist world, caught many in the industry by surprise.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines announced in Toronto today an immediate price hike following the formula Inco set forth yesterday.

After years of increases, the recent trend in most metal prices has been downward. However, Inco said the hike was needed to offset the rise in the exchange rate on the Canadian dollar, since it was cut free of a fixed parity earlier this year.

Although more than half of Inco stock is generally understood to be in the hands of Americans, it is officially a Canadian concern.

In Ottawa, the Prices and Incomes Commission said it will review Inco's price move.

The value of the Canadian dollar has risen from the pegged level of 92.5 U.S. cents to about 97.5 U.S. cents. Inco produces most of its nickel in Canada, but sells most of it in the United States. Thus, the greater the exchange value of the U.S. dollar, the more Canadian dollars flow into Inco's treasury.

The price increase is 5 cents a pound on the most expensive type, electrolytic nickel cathodes, to \$1.33 a pound in U.S. funds.

High Jobless Rate Into '72 Unavoidable, U.S. Aide Says

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP)—The Nixon administration is resigned to the prospect that its fight against inflation will bar a return to full employment for all of 1971 and well into 1972.

To try for a faster recovery would be throwing away the gains made so far in reducing price pressures and would threaten a new inflation, a high administration official said.

This candid assessment, which contemplates an unemployment rate rising over 5 percent for all of 1971, is expected to be outlined by key officials at the blue-ribbon, closed-door Business Council semi-annual meeting opening Friday.

Organized labor and some businessmen have brought increasing pressure on the administration in recent weeks to press for a new stimulation of the economy, inasmuch as unemployment has now risen over 5.5 percent.

Taking the Risk
But the Nixon administration's position is that such a move would be "criminal," since the nation has worked so hard to get inflation under control, to reverse gears too quickly.

It is willing to risk the political flak that will come its way from those suggesting that Mr. Nixon is worried more about inflation than the jobless total. It places its hope on the prospect that by some time in 1972, the unemployment rate will break below 5 percent once again, and start toward the "acceptable" 4 percent.

The administration will not predict a top probable rate for unemployment because it believes that projections of labor force growth



David H. Barran

Barran to Be Chief of Shell

LONDON, Oct. 15 (UPI)—David H. Barran, 58, is to become the top man in the Royal Dutch/Shell group of companies.

An announcement today said L.E.J. Brouwer is to retire as group managing director of the Anglo-Dutch oil giant in mid-1971. In the interests of continuity, it said, Mr. Barran will take over from him next month as chairman of the committee of managing directors.

Mr. Barran is currently the next senior managing director of the group. He was appointed chairman of Shell Trading and Transport Ltd. in 1967, and is a director of Shell U.K. (U.S.A.) and chairman of Shell U.K. Ltd.

Economic Recovery in U.S. Below Administration's Goal

By William H. Jones
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP)—The index is now off 4.9 percent from its peak in July, 1969, and analysts were emphasizing yesterday that the decline would have taken place even without the auto strike. In August, the output index dropped 0.1 percent after a July rise of 0.2 percent—which had been hailed as a sign of economic upturn.

Other third-quarter figures showed the national defense portion of U.S. spending fell to an annual rate of \$76.2 billion from \$78.8 billion in the second quarter.

The \$8 billion annual rate increase for consumer spending in the third quarter trailed an \$11.2 billion second-quarter rise and was the smallest increase since late in 1968. After-tax personal income rose \$8.5 billion, the smallest gain since early in 1969.

Plessey Net Up 15 Percent

LONDON, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Plessey Co. Ltd. said today that net profit in the three months ended Sept. 30 climbed 15 percent to £2.1 million (\$7.44 million) from £1.7 million in the year-earlier period.

Net profit attributable to the parent company rose to £2.38 million from £2.09 million.

Sales in the first fiscal quarter rose to £51 million from £45 million, for a 13 percent gain.

Plessey chairman Lord Harding said recently acquired Alloys Unlimited of the United States had losses amounting to \$4 million in the year ended June 30, 1970. He told the annual meeting these losses are being written off. They reflect the cost integration and divestitures, and are not indicative of Alloys potential, he said.

Plessey Inc. chairman Warren J. Stashem said there is no intention to acquire more U.S. companies until Alloys has been "digested."

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RCA Earnings Plummet 70 Percent

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT)—RCA Corp. reported last night that third-quarter profits tumbled 70.3 percent on a decline of 4.9 percent in sales. Net income for the first nine months of the year was 50.8 percent under the 1969 level as sales slipped by 3.8 percent.

Robert W. Sarnoff, chairman and president, traced the declines to a combination of the longest strike in the company's history plus "continuing softness in certain key sectors of the national economy."

The strike lasted 101 days and involved up to 12,000 employees at 13 manufacturing sites, affecting production of color television picture tubes, black-and-white TV sets, computer, defense and space systems, and electronic components. It ended Sept. 10.

Mr. Sarnoff noted that in consumer electronics, sales and profits "declined severely" reflecting substantial reductions in the domestic industry in all major product categories. Sales of color TV sets, "the bellwether product," were down 21 percent in the first nine months, he said.

Other negative factors included a continuing decline in government business and the adverse effect on operations of RCA subsidiary National Broadcasting Co. corporate advertising "in view of the uncertain profit outlook."

Mr. Sarnoff did report "significant progress in computer operations," citing the introduction on Sept. 15 of a new series of com-

Alcoa Profits, Revenue Are Off

Alcoa said principal causes of the drops were a strike in Great Britain, still continuing, and initial start-up costs of a new Brazilian smelter. It also noted increased labor and material costs.

Revenue was up 2.4 percent in the quarter and 2 percent in the first nine months of the year.

Aluminum Co. of America

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)...	385.0	340.0
Profits (millions)...	12.1	40.8
Per Share...	0.16	0.59
Nine Months Revenue (millions)...	2,380.0	2,470.0
Profits (millions)...	54.4	110.6
Per Share...	0.75	1.59

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Aluminum Co. of America

Stock Prices Move Higher With Caution

Volume Rises; Group Improvements Noted
By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved higher today in the second cautious advance in a row.

"The market is holding up pretty well despite some disappointing earnings reports," declared one Wall Street broker. "Volume shows a tendency to dry up when prices decline and that is encouraging. I'd say the market really seems to be searching for some excuse to go up."

Staying in plus territory for the entire session, the Dow Jones industrial average finished at 767.87, up 1.4 points from 766.47. It added 2.67 after declining a total of 25 1/2 over the four previous trading days.

Standard and Poor's 500 tacked on 0.40 to close at 84.65 and the NYSE index rose 0.21 to 46.23.

Better Groups

Among the better-performing groups were gold, oil and railroad issues. Posting 1970 highs were such leading gold stocks as Dome Mines, up 1 3/4 to 64 1/4; Homestake Mining, up 1 1/2 to 25 1/2; and Campbell Fed Lake Mines, up 5 3/4 to 30 1/8.

In London, the free-market price for gold has risen this week to its highest level since last November. Oil issues were aided by numerous broker-house recommendations and the continuing attention given to fuel shortages.

Climbing by a point or more were Standard Oil (New Jersey), Phillips Petroleum and Standard Oil of Ohio. Getty Oil added 3 3/4 to 67.

Volume Up

Turnover ranked as the busiest of this week at 112.5 million shares. It still lagged below the average session for September, however, as some investors kept one eye on the final game of the World Series and one eye on the stock tape.

The Dow Jones transportation average moved up 5.21 points to 155.67—for a far better percentage gain than the industrials.

The improvement in railroad stocks followed an affirmative vote by Congress to create and partly finance a private corporation to operate the nation's dwindling railroad passenger service.

Louisville & Nashville climbed 2 1/2 to 65. Point-plus gains appeared in Norfolk & Western and Union Pacific.

Middle South Utilities, unchanged at 23 1/4, led the active list. Virtually all of its volume of 204,700 shares came on a single block transaction.

The only large losers on the active roster were Natamex, down 2 1/4 to 53 1/4, and Telex, off 1 1/4 to 21.

Glamour stocks generally displayed a mixed pattern, with losses by Burroughs, Memorex and American Research & Development. International Business Machines added 1 1/2 to 233.

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International Stock Price Indices

Percentage of change June 30, 1969—June 30, 1970

UNITED STATES — 25.4
EUROSYNDICAT — 15.4
AUSTRALIA — 3.1
JAPAN — 8.2
UNITED KINGDOM — 12.8
GERMANY — 23.3
FRANCE — 1.7
NETHERLANDS — 12.4
ITALY — 5.3

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— 1970 —		Stocks and	Sis.	Net	— 1970 —		Stocks and	Sis.	Net	— 1970 —		Stocks and	Sis.	Net	— 1970 —		Stocks and	Sis.	Net
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Foreign Stock Indexes

Closing prices on Oct. 15, 1970											
High Low Last Ch'ge				High Low Last Ch'ge				High Low Last Ch'ge			
INDUSTRIALS				2000 Wheat				4000 Steel R			
6120 Abbrill	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 3/4	2000 White Pass	3 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	4000 Strip R	2.60	2.55	2.55
345 Alcan	46 1/2	46	46 1/2	2000 Wabash	7 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	4100 Sullivan	3.85	3.85	3.85
345 Alcan GT	46 1/2	46	46 1/2	6000 A	7 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	4200 K&S	1.75	1.75	1.75
1270 Alcoa	24	23 1/2	23 1/2	202 Agnico	2.30	2.30	2.30	22000 Tribstar	81	80	80
210 Alcan	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	800 A. Rayn	62	62	62	22000 Wabash	1.80	1.80	1.80
900 Atk	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	3200 Beth Cop	16.50	16.52	16.50	22000 Wines	3.90	3.85	3.85
481 BK Nova S	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	6300 B&C	2.80	2.78	2.77	4000 Wines	3.90	3.85	3.85
6400 Bell Tel	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	3200 B&C	2.80	2.78	2.77	4000 Wines	3.90	3.85	3.85
600 B & Forest	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	3555 Cassiar	22.25	22 1/2	22 1/2	4000 Wines	3.90	3.85	3.85
1600 B&F	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	13630 Chem	21.00	21.06	21.06	4000 Wines	3.90	3.85	3.85
300 B&F	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	21000 C. Hill	40	40	40	3555 Arminex	5.00	5.00	5.00
6100 Calg Pow	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	21000 C. Morris	2.26	2.28	2.31	4000 Wines	3.90	3.85	3.85
330 Calg Pow	21	21	21	3700 Conest	13.37	12.68	12.57	70 GF Plain	28.75	28.75	28.75
330 Calg Pow	21	21	21	3000 Cooper	1.70	1.64	1.60	70 GF Plain	28.75	28.75	28.75
925 Can Perm Alth	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	6500 Csm	10.75	10.62	10.73	6400 Norn OG	7.75	7.55	7.75
1300 Can Wtr	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	3700 Dickens	1.65	1.59	1.54	1000 Perma	1.60	1.60	1.60
1320 Can Hydro	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	225 East Sol	5.70	5.70	5.70	600 Perma	1.60	1.60	1.60
3505 Can Int BK	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	2200 Granville	12.87	12.87	12.87	6000 Place G	1.25	1.20	1.20
3505 Can Int BK	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	1600 Gunton	1.58	1.57	1.57	7600 Spooner	1.10	1.04	1.04
830 Can Tire	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	3400 H&S Bel	1.50	1.50	1.50	7600 Spooner	1.10	1.04	1.04
3505 Capital Div	1.00	1.00	1.00	240 Holding	35.00	35.00	35.00	7600 Spooner	1.10	1.04	1.04
1850 Colum C	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4					7600 Spooner	1.10	1.04	1.04
1850 Colum C	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4					7600 Spooner	1.10	1.04	1.04

Canadian dollars.....	1.00
Danish crowns.....	7.506
Dutch guilders.....	3.60

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Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	\$12.80	Newirth Investment Fd.	\$2.58
Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.\$12.82	New World Real Estate ...	\$10.15
Can. Security Growth Fd.	\$4.20	N.A.M.F.	\$73.44

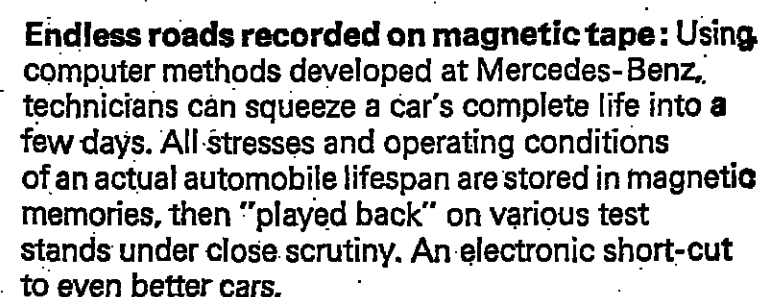
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Market Summary

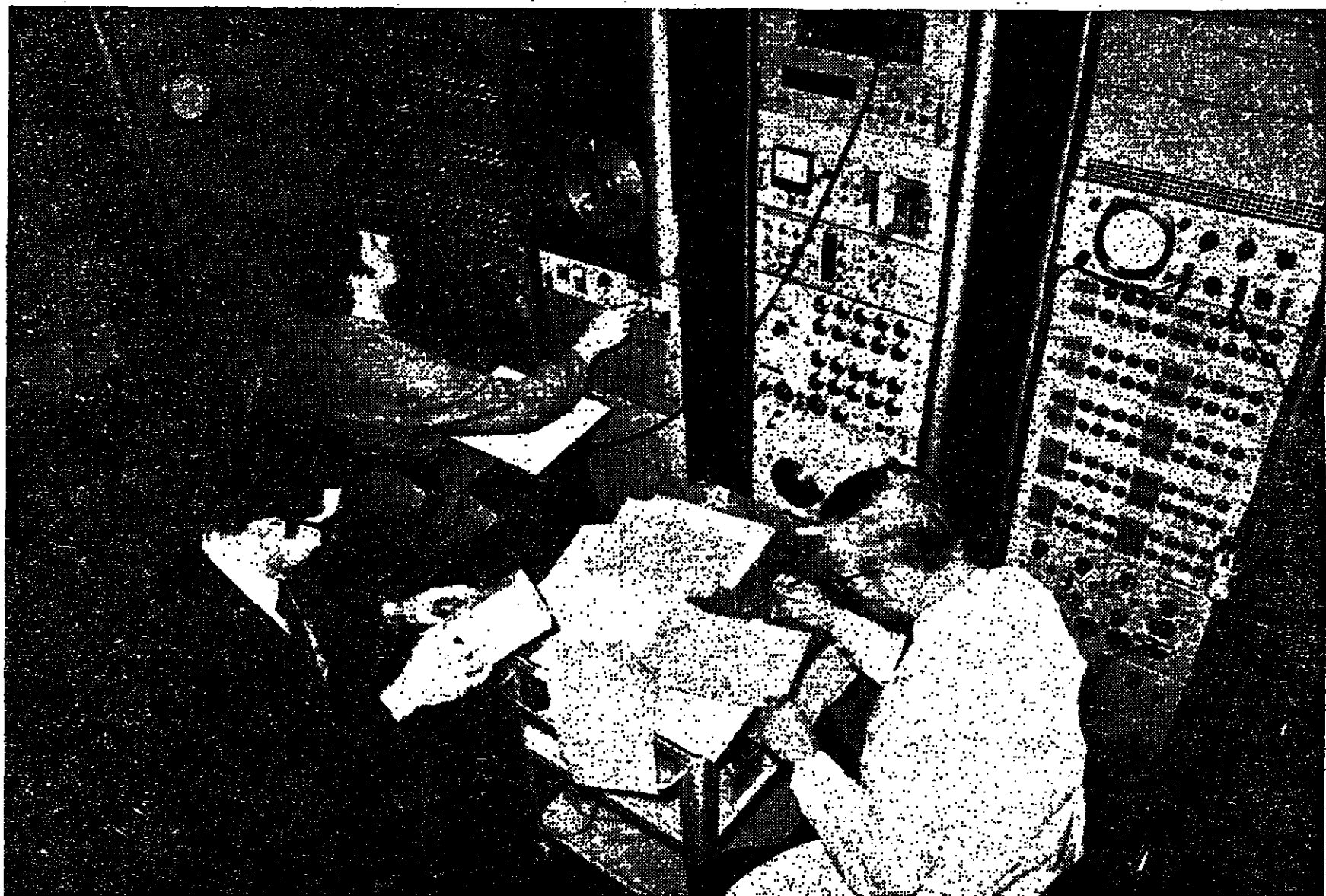
Dollar Stocks		New Highs-Lows	
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**We will test our cars
of tomorrow
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**Just as we tested
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International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation

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<p>Kuhn, Loeb & Co.</p>	<p>Lazard Frères & Co.</p>
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October 16, 1970

Baltimore Orioles Win World Championship

Defeat Reds, 9-3, to Take Series in 5

By Joseph Duro

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15 (UPI)—One year after their memorable loss to the New York Mets, the Baltimore Orioles today captured the 67th World Series.

They spotted the National League champions three runs in the first inning, but then came charging back with six of their own inside three innings. And by the time Brooks Robinson threw out the last Cincinnati batter to end the game, they had pounded six pitchers for 15 hits and convincingly won the world championship of baseball, four games to one.

It was an awesome display by a team that was upset by the Mets in five games last October, and every man in the lineup contributed to it. All eight regulars got hits, including home runs by Frank Robinson and Merv Rettenmund. The only Oriole who did not get a hit was Mike Cuellar, the pitcher.

But Cuellar, a 33-year-old Cuban left-hander, lent a hand with the fanciest pitching of the Series. Troubled by a bad hip and rattled by the three-run burst at the start, he allowed Cincinnati only two singles and a walk over the last eight innings and retired 23 of the final 26 batters he faced.

For the Orioles, who dominated the American League the last two years, the victory marked them as the closest thing to a dynasty in baseball since the Yankees became a graveyard for "dynasties" in recent years.

They have played in three World Series in five years, have taken two of them and have won two of every three games during the last two seasons.

They also have become the richest baseball players around. They earned \$15,000 in playoff and World Series money last year and will earn perhaps \$18,000 this year.

The Orioles repeated their feat today after a free-swinging Series in which they made 50 hits and scored 33 runs. They also hit ten home runs, breaking the record for a five-game Series set by the New York Yankees in 1951, also against Cincinnati.

At the outset this afternoon, the Orioles were confronted by rainy weather and an aroused Cincinnati team that had beaten them yesterday after three straight losses. But neither the rain nor the Red Sox revival lasted long enough to thwart the Orioles.

Both starting pitchers—Cuellar, 33, and Cincinnati's Steve Carlton, 24—were winners. Cuellar pitched a 24-game winner, and Carlton a 20-game winner. They would work on an "H" basis. They would pitch if their physical condition permitted. Cuellar had been bothered lately by a sore hip and Carlton had been troubled for six weeks by a sore elbow.

Both decided to pitch, however, and both were promptly surrounded by a throng.

In the top of the first, the Reds struck Cuellar with four hits, starting with a looping double to right field by Pete Rose. With two down, John Bench singled to left for one run and Lee May, the hero of yesterday's Cincinnati revival, lined the next pitch off the left-field wall for a double.

That sent Bench to third base and manager Earl Weaver to the mound with memories of Cuellar's rough outing against the Reds last Sunday. They got three runs in the first inning then and knocked him out inside three innings.

Weaver went back to the dugout, Cuellar went back to work, Hal McRae doubled to right-center and once more Cincinnati was off to a flying start. It was the fourth time in five games that the Reds had taken an early lead, but they were about to lose this one, too.

In the bottom of the inning, Paul Blair singled to left field, with McRae diving and trapping the ball, and Frank Robinson lifted the 3- and 2-pitch into the left-field seats near the foul line. It was his second home run of the Series, and his sixth in three World Series dating to 1961, and it was a 3-2 ball game.

But that was only the beginning of Baltimore's comeback. Cuellar settled down, and retired 11 Cincinnati batters in a row while the Orioles kept scoring in two-run spurts.

In the second inning, they chased Merritt after a long fly by Brooks Robinson, a walk to Dave Johnson, a single to center by Andy Etchebarren and a fly to right by Cuellar that Rose grabbed on the run. Manager Sparky Anderson immediately called to his bullpen for Wayne Granger, who had made 67 appearances and 35 "saves" this season.

But Mark Belanger, a .218 hitter with only one single in the Series, immediately dragged a single past shortstop and Johnson scored the tying run. Then when Blair lined a solid single to left, Etchebarren scored ahead of a wide throw home and Baltimore was in front, 4-3.

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The Orioles went at it again with two more runs and this time they chased Granger. John Powell opened with a double to right-center and scored sliding when Rettenmund bounced a single through the middle of the infield. Rettenmund scored when Johnson singled through the left side.

Now it was 6-3, Baltimore, and Mike Whitson was pitching for the Reds, trying to calm down the Oriole bats. He did too, retiring five straight batters. But even when they make out, the Orioles hurt with their bats. The last man Wilcox faced was Frank Robinson, who lined a hard shot off the 20-year-old rookie's right hip, with Tony Perez retrieving the ball and throwing to first for the out.

Then, in the fifth, after Wilcox had left for a pinch-hitter, it was Tony Cloninger's turn to suffer. The second man he pitched to was Rettenmund, who was brushed back by a high hard one and then popped a home run into the right-field seats.

Before the inning was over, Brooks Robinson singled to center, Johnson doubled past third and Etchebarren drew an intentional walk. But the Reds bailed out of that mess with the bases loaded, and were still trailing, 7-3, with four innings to go.

But Cuellar, backed up by a tight defense, kept the Reds from two more runs off Ray Washburn on a walk plus singles by Blair, Frank Robinson and Johnson. Then Clay Carroll, the 18th Cincinnati pitcher of the Series, struck out two of the last three batters and the Baltimore bats were finally silent.

For the Orioles, the towering figure throughout the Series was Brooks Robinson. He not only made spectacular plays with his glove but also made nine hits in five games (as did Blair) and they included two home runs and two doubles.

Soon after he threw out Pat Carroll for the final out, he was voted the winner of the Sport magazine award as the outstanding player in the Series and will receive a new car to prove it.

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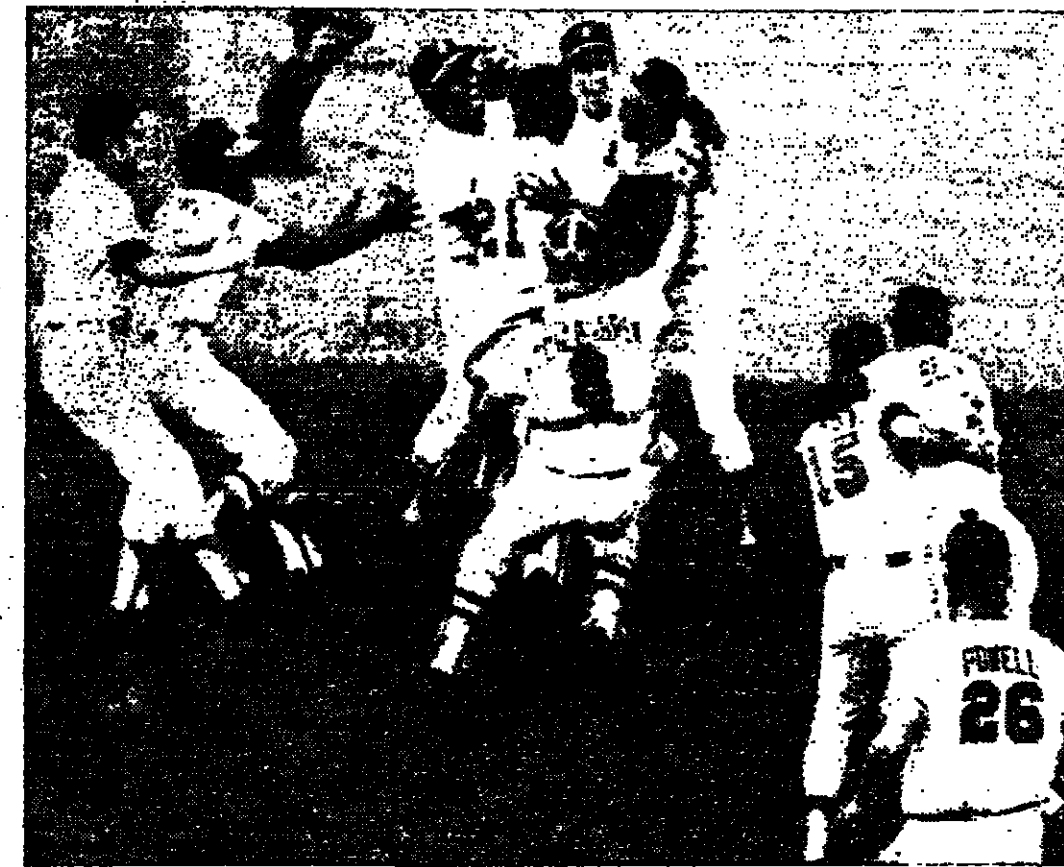
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MOB SCENE—Orioles jump for joy—and on each other—near mound area after the final out in yesterday's World Series victory over the Reds.

Tony Cloninger's turn to suffer. The second man he pitched to was Rettenmund, who was brushed back by a high hard one and then popped a home run into the right-field seats.

Before the inning was over, Brooks Robinson singled to center, Johnson doubled past third and Etchebarren drew an intentional walk. But the Reds bailed out of that mess with the bases loaded, and were still trailing, 7-3, with four innings to go.

But Cuellar, backed up by a tight defense, kept the Reds from two more runs off Ray Washburn on a walk plus singles by Blair, Frank Robinson and Johnson. Then Clay Carroll, the 18th Cincinnati pitcher of the Series, struck out two of the last three batters and the Baltimore bats were finally silent.

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For Young Cincinnati Team, There's Always Next Year

By Murray Chass

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15 (UPI)—There was disappointment but no embarrassment or shame in the Cincinnati clubhouse after they had completed their World Series loss today.

"Sparky told us if we wanted to sing and dance, go ahead because we didn't have anything to be ashamed of," Pete Rose related, sitting undressed on his stool nearly an hour after the end of the fifth and final game.

"I don't think this spoils our season. We got beat by a good team. I'm not gonna walk out with my head down. Of course, I might have to cancel some banquets."

Anderson, the Reds' stoic rookie manager, echoed his right fielder's feelings.

"I am not disappointed with my club and I am not disappointed losing four out of five," he said. "I'm disappointed that I couldn't show everyone we had the best club. I still feel I have the best club. I'm not knocking Baltimore. I just feel in my heart I have the best team."

"We have a young club and we have a chance to be here for ten years. I'm not going to say we will be, but we're young and we could be."

Trying to sum up the reason the Reds didn't show they were the best team, Rose, their captain, said. "The big Red Machine is a big-time ball club, but the biggest thing we had in the Series was three runs. Left handers aren't supposed to beat us, but two of them (Dave McNally and Mike Cuellar) beat us here."

"They just got the right guys having a good series and we had the right guys having a bad series. We led in three of the four games we lost. We led by three runs twice and four runs another time, and we lost. We didn't do that all year."

Then Rose spoke of the man who had more to do with beating the Reds than anyone else—Brooks Robinson.

"Not everyone in this game can take a third strike and get a standing ovation going back to the dugout," he said, referring to Robinson's strikeout in the eighth inning today. "I don't know what he was doing. Maybe he was trying to make us feel good."

While the Reds slowly dressed and prepared to return home, a vendor stood in the main lobby of Memorial Stadium, slowly waving a long Cincinnati pennant.

"Cincinnati Reds here," he said, "Cincinnati Reds pennant." He had no buyers.

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